



COMPILED AND PUBLISHED

BY

K. KRISHNASWAMY MUDIRAJ

Volume I

1929

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

AT

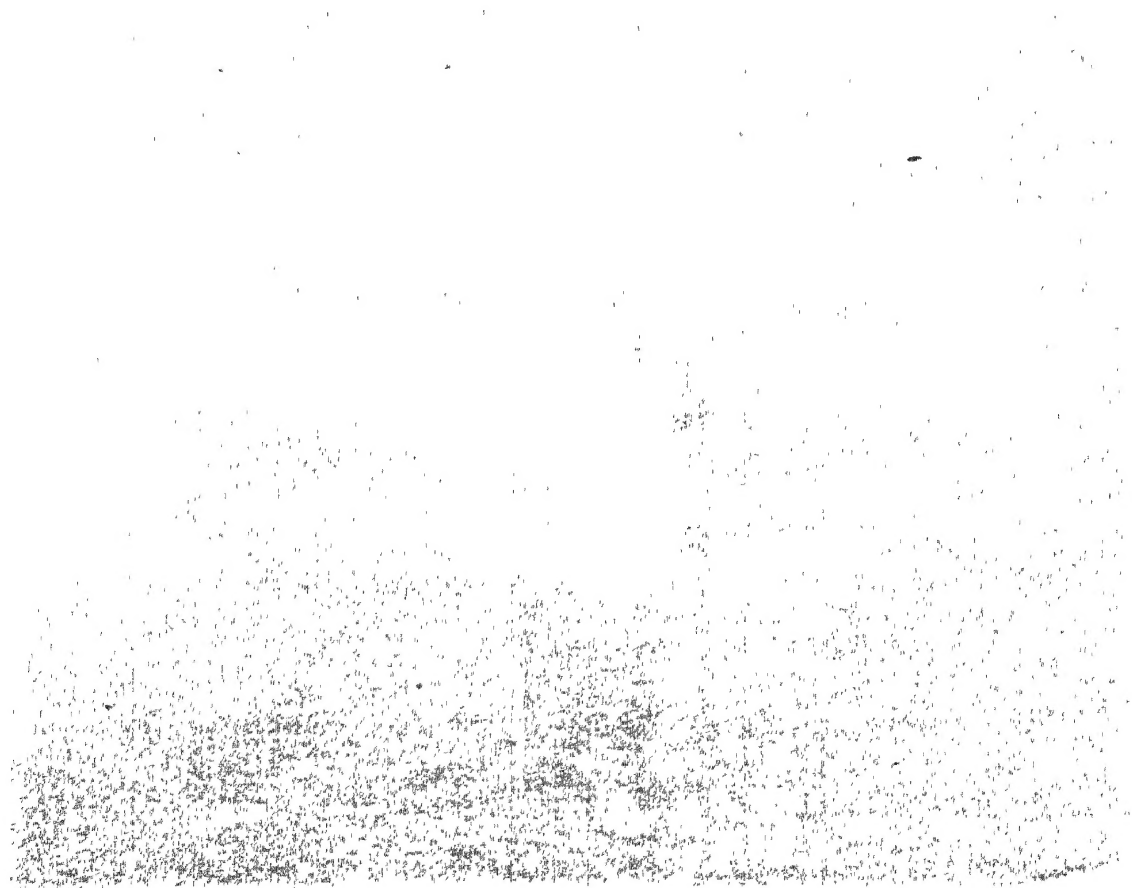
THE CHANDRAKANTH PRESS

HYDERABAD (Deccan)—INDIA

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NAWAB MIR HIMAYAT ALI KHAN AZAM JAH BAH  
In Military Dress

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# FOREWORD

BY

PROFESSOR E. E. SPEIGHT

of

THE OSMANIA UNIVERSITY

Mr. K. Krishnaswamy Mudiraj, whom I never had the pleasure of meeting, has honoured me with the request that I should write a Foreword to the work he has compiled, of which the first volume only has been sent to me, in its complete state.

Compliance with this flattering request has also been urged upon me from Castalian heights, so to speak, and in terms of such kindness and courtesy that, disregarding any matters of variance involved in such an undertaking, I have decided to write a few words from a point of view at which I am deeply interested in this old and hospitable city and its dependent regions.

It is clear that this book, whose assiduous compilation seems to have been kept very quiet, should prove most welcome to the general public for several reasons. We shall all be pleased to have, in the correspondence of King George and His Exalted Highness, a record of the sympathy and munificence of our Ruler during the Great War. The series of portraits of the successive Nizams, and of a century and a half of British Residents, so interesting historically and as works of art, are the result of personal interest taken in this work by some of the leading nobles of the State. And the indefatigable efforts of Mr. Krishnaswamy Mudiraj, in what must have been a formidable task, has placed us all in his debt for the large collection of pictures illustrative of the history and the antiquities of Hyderabad, a collection absolutely unique and very timely. Here are pictures of places and people of olden days which will make the past very much more real to us. The ruins around the city will come to life for us again, and legend have a richer meaning. Many of these pictures are of real artistic value,—such, for example, as the portraits of Abdulla Quli Qutub Shah and Sultan Ali Adil Shah I, of the poet Mirza Ahmed, who died at Golconda, of Captain Achilles Kirkpatrick and his children by Khairunnissa Begum, of General Fraser and Sir George Yule; and there are exhilaratingly realistic impressions



of Syed Muzaffar, of Pandits Madanna and Akanna, all Prime Ministers to Sultan Thana Shah; of Nawab Azim-ul-Umra Arastu Jah and Maharaja Chandu Lal. Then there are striking photographs of archaeological relics of the capital and suburbs, of Golconda, Ellora, Ajanta, Bidar, Gulburga, Ittagi, Rajkonda, Naldrug, Naganath and Aundha temples, and, by way of comparison, even far off Sanchi is included.

The range of time indicated by these pictures is very long historically, the latest being that of the recent opening of the Kazipett-Ballarshah Railway by His Exalted Highness, and the earliest human relics illustrated are the contents of one of those mysterious graves of a pre-historic people who invaded the Deccan so long ago that the finds and their disposition connect them with similar graves of the pre-dynastic period in Egypt, anything beyond six thousand years ago. This fascinating subject, ethnologically of such great importance, Dr. E. H. Hunt, who is also one of the most eminent surgeons and amateur photographers in India, has made outstandingly his own, and his discoveries, yet to be richly supplemented, have aroused much interest in Egypt and England.

There is one picture for which alone the book is worth possessing, and that is the one in gold and colours of a court scene in the time of the second Nizam. Although there is the figure of the Frenchman Raymond, in a tall black hat, the picture is thoroughly oriental, in direct descent from Abbaside portraiture and decoration. The eye passes from one to another of these keen faces full of character, which call up what we know of the earliest Asiatic pictorial records in stone: there are Tyrian and even Assyrian profiles here.

Now, I should like to be allowed to say that for me the past of Hyderabad, as the past of India as a whole, is of far less import than the evolution in store, the unfolding of those latent and unsuspected human possibilities which can only rise into play and come to happy fruition by contact and emulation with kindred powers in the outer world. Seclusion such as Hyderabad has known is a rejection of the common inheritance of humanity. We cannot live on the glory of the past; such glory remains in our remembrance to be transcended; we are the greater inheritors if we strive to discover the moral foundation and sanction of such ancestral worth or success,—to understand the limitations of our forefathers in vision and endeavour, and then to set ourselves the great task of realizing, as they had to realize, our individual and collective responsibility, within and beyond

without careful accommodation to the rest of the world, and especially without a just appreciation of new and vital conceptions and recognition of other ideals than our own, we shall fail as those of our forefathers failed whose vanished glory is our lamentation.

What is of value in the culture and achievements of our ancestors is not to be measured by wealth or ostentation; it is a matter of quality, of character, of wisdom,—of that which does not leave an individual or a people in the lurch when faced by new and formidable issues.

The vital bearing of what I have said will be recognized when we reflect that as the result partly of geographical conformation determining trade and traffic, and partly of the advance of scientific knowledge in the West, India has become the centre of the world,—and we know that Hyderabad forms the centre of India.

We have, therefore, to consider what it is the people of this State are in possession of with which to start their new life and ventures tomorrow, that morrow which is always the beginning of a new world. The nature of this possession, its human and material forms, is suggested by the facts and pictures in this book.

We have, in the relics of Buddhism, of Hindu dominion, and of early Mohamedan culture, that which gives an atmosphere of venerable antiquity such as certain modern countries might envy. We have towns which are passing from mediaeval conditions, with very brief transition, into modern guise and activity. We have curious things in tradition and culture which are only known to ourselves, and often only to a few of ourselves,—things which have never formed the subject of research or study.

We have around us a land whose productivity has yet to be fully studied and enhanced, and a country population largely untrained and untried in the more serious directions of cultivation, agricultural and mental, ranging from what are wrongly called criminal tribes to people of much natural ability and worth of character.

We have a great variety of mental quality, involving very different calibre and outlook, not only Indian in ultimate and nearer origin, but also Iranian, Central Asian, Arab, European and even African, a unique assemblage, which has its eugenic and dysgenic aspects, and its two sides in relation to intellectual and spiritual advance. And we have a younger

generation already enjoying education which was out of reach of their grandparents and in many cases of their parents.

With these assets and what is proceeding from them, we have to make the best we can, to preserve what is of peculiar and individual value in custom and tradition, to direct more and more of human energy aright, and to effect a fusion of all that is best and enduring in order to stand distinct and determinate before the world, which is itself a wonderful and evergrowing fusion of races and their multi-varied ambitions and abilities; all acting and reacting upon one another to the release and emergence of endless forms and phases and functions no wisdom has ever foreseen.

Those who have much more knowledge than I of Indian history and of Hyderabad in particular, assure me, as also do the facts and pictures gathered in this book, that Hyderabad is well on the path of progress. Indeed, from my own observation here and in other parts of Asia, I am inclined to say that there is no more pleasant or promising Islamic city in the world, and that in a number of ways Hyderabad is in advance of other countries under Mohamedan rule.

What I am quite sure of is that if any one returns to Hyderabad after an absence of say a dozen years, he will be not only astonished but also delighted at the way in which the most vital matters of administration and guidance, I mean finance and education, have borne fruit.

My insistence on the establishment of close contact with the outer world is accentuated by the nature of the advance in human knowledge in western countries, symbolized by the passing over India of European aeroplanes and the invasion of our homes by voices from far countries of the world. These things are only the outward tokens of revelation and revolution such as humanity has perhaps never known,—such as will test the quality of men and women, their stability and adaptability, as no developments of knowledge have ever done.

And in this connection I wish to emphasise that it is a very dangerous fallacy to assume, as so many Asian doctrinaires do, that western civilization is a slow disease bringing inevitable ruin. On the contrary it is, at its best, a high form of ascension, which is the very secret of the life process as revealed in human development; and what of social set-back accrues in Europe is precisely due to stubborn introversions, to the survival of sub-human proclivities in conflict with ideals of progress.

Thus you will see that my interest in Hyderabad is of a prophetic, constructive kind. We can only really understand the past by that energetic endeavour to grapple with present problems which alone can ensure our future welfare. What is bright in the past will become the brighter by our ardour and steadfastness, that which is dark can only be dispelled not by sophistry, but by resolute gesture and action which shows the refusal of the spirit to be shadowed or thwarted by such memories.

This, I feel, is the spirit in which we should face the external impact which is inevitable if we are to maintain our existence as an entity. The situation is paradoxical enough, as all great decisions are involved in paradox,—to exist as individuals we have to merge our individuality, to submerge our rivalries to attain a higher individuality.

I know that one of the great ideals of our Ruler and the band of earnest officials gathered about him is to give a lead in Indian reform, especially in the great matters of communal harmony, mutual forbearance and freedom of opportunity for all. Already there is a spirit of emulation in all that bears on social welfare, and everywhere one finds a stir of the right kind of dissatisfaction, which is one of the healthiest of signs, without which no progress is possible.

From what I am privileged to know of the determination of those who are so devotedly directing the advance of the State in public service and private endeavour, I can predict some very pleasing and surprising developments in the near future. Hyderabad will be more and more sought out by students and lovers of nature. The districts are almost a virgin field for the archaeologist, and by the efforts of our able engineers certain regions are rapidly turning into an Indian Lake District of high sanative value and with curative possibilities of climatic change.

Keen brains and big hearts are now sedulously working out well based and far-seeing schemes which will produce yet greater dissatisfaction of the healthy kind, the feeling that one is not doing anything like what one ought to help in the general progress and to support those who are exerting themselves at the head of affairs.

By irrigation, reclamation and afforestation on the largest advisable scale, by the application of chemical and electrical processes to agriculture, by manufacture and ameliorative work, by abundant hygienic provision, wise town-planning and colonisation of sparsely peopled areas, by a comprehen-

sive system of vocational training, by encouraging participation in the universal joy in many forms of art, and by rejection of extravagance in public and private life, a new Hyderabad is in process of evolution, in which we are likely to see the fostering of much that is best in East and West, and a determination to equip our citizens for worthy companionship in the comity of nations who are leading civilization at one of the most crucial moments of transition in human history.

In falling into line with the humanism of the western world—while at the same time wisely conserving her own distinctive culture,—Hyderabad will first of all be worthily confirming the convictions of the great Arabian scholars whose labours preserved for posterity so much of that Greek thought whose spirit is at the heart of true civilization, a spirit which has given us the inestimably rich inheritance of modern science.

All human advance exhibits two vital movements,—the intensification of the life of the soul, which is religion, and an intimate association with external nature which is the origin of the individual sciences. Thus thought and life are continually enriched, and moral purpose reinforced, and men are strengthened to equip themselves for the advent of the new enlightenment.

Secondly, such participation in western ideals of progress in the best sense will enable Hyderabad to escape the insidiously dangerous phases of continental Jingoism. There are in Asia rivalries of a bitter and relentless kind unknown in modern Europe where, despite the events of 1914 to 1918, powers of cohesion have developed which are unprecedented in history.

In a book dealing largely with the past of Hyderabad it is perhaps natural that Mr. Krishnaswamy Mudiraj should not have been able to devote much space to two activities on which the welfare of the State and its people largely depends,—I refer to education and social uplift, though I am given to understand that these are to be more fully dealt with in the second volume.

Some harsh criticism has been levelled at the prosecution of a scheme of higher education involving expense regarded as disproportionate. Judicious economy should, of course, be aimed at in every department of State, and this book gives details of the gradual decrease in the emolument of Prime Ministers, for example,—from the days when a nominal one was paid six lakhs per annum not to interfere, while the acting one was allowed,

instead of salary, to take an anna in the rupee from the revenue,—to the comparatively meagre honoraria granted nowadays, a century later. One of the chief justifications of the wise policy of founding a University in Hyderabad is that it is undoubtedly the speediest method of establishing contacts between the thinking people of Hyderabad and men and women abroad. Elementary education, which is now in very able hands, could not, of course, bring this about alone.

Of humanitarian activity, I am personally aware of much that goes on unknown to the general public. In those unfortunate times of epidemic there are groups of young people who, irrespective of religious differences, make themselves responsible for districts of the city and so greatly lighten the arduous work of the doctors. There are old men, too, who devote their lives to the dispensing of medical aid, little known and unrewarded. And to go down to the depths, we have the noble work being carried on at Dichpalli for the relief and cure of the lepers in the State, a work now known even far outside India, and the most precious example of devotion to the cause of suffering humanity, which is likely, through the annual classes which are being attended by an increasing number of doctors, and by the spreading renown of the institution, to lead to many important developments and a corresponding elimination of much that is detrimental to public health.

For a work with such a title as this it would have been a pleasure to give some of my impressions of the picturesque side of Hyderabad, the city and surroundings, and the scenic interest of the outlying parts of the State, which have never had justice done to them. The praise, in Meadows Taylor's grim book, of Hyderabad embowered in its gardens a century ago, give one but a faint idea of the reality as I have known it for six years. But this is a subject difficult to leave if once entered upon. I can only affirm here that there is far more of beauty, just as there is far more of human charm and value, than the few painstaking recorders have been able to suggest.

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K. KRISHNASWAMY MUDIRAJ,  
COMPILER AND PUBLISHER OF "PICTORIAL HYDERABAD"





## PUBLISHER'S NOTE

Nearly three years ago it came into my mind to compile a work to take the place of "Glimpses of the Nizam's Dominions" this excellent book having not only gone out of date but deficient in very many respects. Many of my friends encouraged me to proceed with my idea as they considered it well worthy of pursuit. However, the more I thought over the matter the less inclined I became to embark on the venture. I realized that the compilation would entail enormous labour; not only were special articles to be written on the various subjects but also an immense quantity of material collected; not merely this, there was the problem of illustrations; and, finally, there was the question of finance and an undertaking such as the one I contemplated could not possibly be financed with a few thousands. And, then, there was another serious problem. Could such a book be produced in Hyderabad? All these considerations pressed upon me so greatly that I allowed the idea to hang fire for a while.

Sometime later I happened to be given an interview by one of our principal noblemen and in the course of conversation I mentioned to him that I was revolving in my mind the idea of bringing out a work to supersede the "Glimpses of the Nizam's Dominions" as our State and its affairs deserved better treatment than that given in the work mentioned. He not only agreed that the State deserved better treatment but mentioned that the work was quite out of date and if a suitable successor to it could be produced, it would be generously welcomed. On his side, he said, he would gladly and willingly provide what assistance he could. For this assurance I can never be sufficiently grateful to him, especially as the promise has been fulfilled more readily and liberally and at all times than I was led to expect at that time. The nobleman in question is Nawab Salar Jung Bahadur, the distinguished scion of an illustrious house. Mentioning the matter to some of my friends, I found they concurred with the nobleman's idea, especially in view of the events which had taken place in the latter part of the blessed rule of His Highness the Nizam, the late Mir Sir Mahboob Ali Khan Bahadur, and more so, in view of what have occurred, and are occurring—the changes and beginnings of changes—in the reign of the present Nizam, our august and beloved ruler, His Exalted Highness Mir Sir Osman Ali Khan Bahadur.

I finally came to the conclusion that I could render no better service to my Sovereign, his State, and my fellow-subjects than by compiling the record as contemplated, but on a far larger scale and with more complete~

ness and fullness, and in a manner in accordance with the dignity of Hyderabad as the premier Indian State in the country, and, if I may so, as an individual's humble tribute to the services rendered by Mir Sir Osman Ali Khan Bahadur to his State and his subjects by the many changes he has introduced, the many benefits he has conferred, and the many schemes he has launched, and the many schemes he has ordered to be considered and reported upon.

With these objects in view, and having made my decision, I spared no pains to reorganize my press—the Chandrakanth Press—and ordered out special type and machinery. This done, I turned my attention to the collection of material, the writing and preparation of articles on historical and allied subjects. Besides material for historical articles I had to collect authentic information for the lives of leading noblemen, jagirdars, and owners of Samasthans, Government officials, military officers and leading men in the world of commerce and industry.

As the work of collection proceeded I found, as Field Marshal Joffre once said, that I had bitten off more than I could chew. Apart from the biographical notes and articles on historical subjects I had to collect complete and up to date particulars in respect of the administration, administrative departments, Archaeology, Ethnology, the Berars, the University, Railways and so on. The gigantic and at the same time complicated nature of the work dismayed and often dispirited me, though many friends helped as far as the writing portion is concerned, the work of collection fell entirely on my shoulders. Interviews alone occupied a considerable portion of my time; and these interviews were not often easily to be had. In many instances biographical notes arrived many months after the original request and only after repeated personal calls. Information in respect of the lives of the British Residents was most difficult to obtain and to get it I was bound to as, otherwise, one part of the work would be incomplete and mar the whole. Then as month followed month and months merged into years narrative articles in connection with the work of the various Government Departments had to be brought up to date; and, for this also I had to undertake a number of calls, solicit interviews and the articles already prepared recast and revised.

Simultaneously with the work of collecting material and arrange their being put into shape, I had to undertake the work of collecting photographs and have theirs blocks prepared. If the burden of the written part of the work was great enough the burden of the pictorial part of the work was greater still. A special photographer had to be engaged to take photographs of historical places, prominent buildings, places, objects of special interest

and so on, and the artist often had to be taken to the spot and given special and definite instructions.

The general reader can at once understand that photographs and portraits of old Nizams, nobles, prime ministers and Residents could not easily be had. One has only to attempt to secure the portrait of but nobles of the times of any one of the old Nizam to realise what the task has meant to collect the portraits of almost all the prime ministers.

I would, in this connection, break away from the main point for one moment to refer to the painting (reproduced in exact colours of the original) showing a court scene in the time of His Highness Nizam Ali Khan Bahadur (Page 60-A) This is a very rare picture and it was with considerable trouble and difficulty I succeeded in securing it.

The value of the pictorial portion of this work lies in the reproduction of ancient portraits and paintings. For photographs of archaeological interest, I am solely indebted to the Archaeological Department of His Exalted Highness the Nizam and in the collection of these I had had no difficulty nor trouble. Had it not been for this Department's kindness and courtesy, the burden of collection would have become still greater. Thanks to the encouragement of several Government officers and friends I was able to surmount all difficulties.

I now beg to offer the first volume of PICTORIAL HYDERABAD to the general public and trust they will be good enough and generous enough to give it a cordial reception. Faults it may have many and defects it may have many, but my request is that it may be accepted by my fellow-subjects (and friends of the State) as a record of the services rendered to them by several generations of their Rulers and their Prime Ministers. The second volume is in print and will be issued within a very few months. It will contain chapters on the following subjects:—

1. Biographical notes of all leading nobles and officials.
2. Jagirdars.
3. Hindu Samasthans.
4. History of Nizam's Railway.
- 5. Descriptive and explanatory accounts of departmental work.
6. Ethnological Section etc.

Before I conclude, it is my duty, my most pleasant and grateful duty, to place on record my humble and most whole-hearted thanks to Nawab Salar Jung Bahadur for considerable moral encouragement and practical assistance in the shape of gladly and unhesitatingly supplying me with a large number of rare portraits and pictures ; to Maharaja Sir Kishen Pershad Bahadur for encouragement and assistance in one direction and another ;

to Raja Narayanlal Bahadur, son of Raja Bansilal Motilal Bahadur, for great material assistance ; and to Nawab Mehdi Yar Jung Bahadur, Nawab Nizamat Jung Bahadur, and to the City Commissioner of Police, Mr. Venkat Rama Reddy, Nawab Rafat Yar Jung Bahadur, Nawab Inayat Jung Bahadur and Mr. M. Hanumantha Rao, High Court Pleader, Hyderabad, and Professor Hanumantha Rao, Nizam College for their unvarying sympathy and moral support. My special and very sincere thanks are due to the local papers, especially the Rahbar-e-Deccan and its Editor, Mr. Ahmed Moinuddin, for continued moral encouragement and support.

Finally, I have to offer my very best and most sincere thanks to the General Manager of "The Statesman" of Calcutta for the special courtesy extended to me in connection with the preparation of the blocks ; Messrs. Raja Deen Dayal & Son and Mr. M. E. N. Franswah for their great pains in taking splendid photographs of places and objects; and lastly, and therefore especially, to Mr. A. F. Thomas who is well-known in these parts as a gifted Journalist and was for several years Editor of "The Hyderabad Bulletin" and is the author of "India's Destiny" (printed at the Pioneer Press, Allahabad) for revising the work, re-writing many important portions of it, and passing most parts of it through the Press and rendering considerable literary help in other respects, for which I cannot be too thankful to him.

From the foregoing it will be seen that the production of this work has involved a considerable amount of expenditure. The cost of photographing and blockmaking alone has covered a sum sufficient for the purpose of a well-equipped moderate sized printing press. Besides there is the paper, which is of a superior kind and, then, there is binding—to say nothing of printing and other matters. In these circumstances, therefore, it will be, I feel sure, generally appreciated when I say that it is a profound relief to me to see the first volume of the work ready to be in the hands of the public.

Having said this it only remains for me to add that whether the work has been well done or ill done is a matter for my patrons and the general public to decide. All that I have said before is not by way of any self-praise or any sentiment akin to it, but to place before the public such facts as would lead to a just and sympathetic appreciation of the labour and trouble involved in the undertaking shouldered, as it has been, by a single individual with but a few assistants.

K. KRISHNASWAMY MUDIRAJ,  
*Publisher.*

# HYDERABAD STATE

## INTRODUCTORY NOTE.

**H**YDERABAD, the premier Indian State in India, forms a lateral square and is situated between 15°10' and 21°50' north latitude and between 74°44' and 81°35' east longitude. Its area is 82,698 square miles, which means that the State is larger than England and Scotland put together.

It is bounded on the north by the British districts of Khandesh and the rock-bedded river Tapti, on the south by the rivers Tunghabadra and Kistna, on the east by the rivers Wardha and Godaveri and on the west by the British districts of Kaladgi, Sholapur and Ahmednagar. The three main rivers which fertilize its soil are the Godaveri, the Kistna and the Tunghabadra, but these are, unfortunately, what may be termed border rivers. There is no river comparable to the Godaveri or the Kistna which actually cuts through the State.

The area consists, generally speaking, of a hilly tract of country, elevated about 1,250 feet above the level of the sea, and is situated to the north of the great Deccan plateau. It is divided into two great and equal divisions by trappean rocks to the north and the west and by granite and limestone regions to the south and east.

The country presents much variety of surface and feature. In some parts it is mountainous, woody and picturesque; in others, flat or undulating. The champaign lands are of all description, including many rich and fertile plains. The Aurangabad district, besides its caves at Ajanta and Ellora, presents a variety of scenic aspect not met with elsewhere. The country is undulating in parts, with step-like ascents in some places and abrupt crags and cliffs in others. In the granitic and calcareous region (Telingana, that is, that portion of the State in which the Telugu speaking population for the most part dwells) the hills are bare of vegetation and the plains covered with brushwood of every description. Dome-shaped hills and wild fantastic boulders and tors abound in many parts, giving the region a gloomy aspect. On the other hand, the trap region (Marathwara, that is, that portion of the State in which the Marathi speaking people dwell) is covered with luxuriant

vegetation, with cliffs, crags and undulating hills. There is no mountain worth the name. The forest area covers over 3,000 square miles and contains flora and fauna of many descriptions. The fauna, particularly, is of a wide variety.

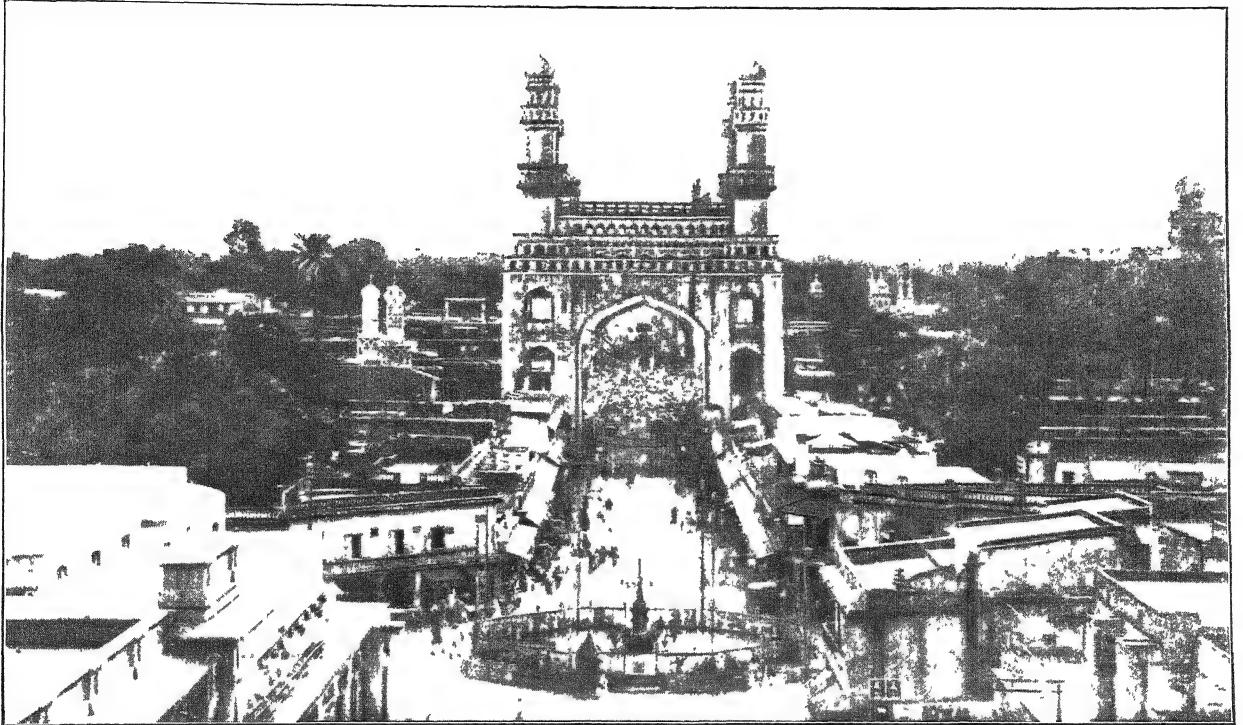
The country is also rich in minerals. Deposits of iron ore of varying quality are widely distributed over the lateritic and granitic tracts of the State. Similar deposits are found in the sandstone formations in the Godavari and Wardha valleys. In the tract situated between the Kistna and the Tungabadra, haematite occurs in considerable quantities, but is not worked. It may here be mentioned, as a piece of curious information, that the iron for the famous Damascus steel swords which Salah-ed-din and the knights of Europe wielded in the past is believed to have been sent from a place near Warangal. Among other minerals found in the country may be mentioned corundum, garnets, graphite, limestone and coal, but the only minerals which are largely worked are the last mentioned two.

#### CLIMATE.

The climate of the Dominions, during a greater part of the year, is temperate and agreeable, being a medium between extremes. The rainfall is mainly dependent on the Summer rains brought up by the south-west monsoon, but the eastern and southern portions of the country are, in addition, benefitted by the latter rains, when the same currents are deflected on to the eastern coast.

#### POPULATION.

According to the 1921 census, the population of the State was 12,471,770 (6,345,071 males and 6,123,699 females). The density is 151 persons to the square mile. The proportion of males to females was as 1,000 to 986. The Hindus of all castes numbered 10,656,453, or 85 per cent; Animists, 430,748, or 3 per cent; Christians, 62,656, or 5 per cent.; Mohamedans, 1,298,271, or 10 per cent. Compared with the census figures for 1911, the population in 1921 showed a decrease by 902,906. As the population of India is steadily increasing, this decrease by about a million in a decade might appear unsatisfactory. The reason for it, however, is not far to seek. Seven out of the ten years between 1911 and 1921 witnessed bad seasons owing to insufficient or excessive rainfall and the toll exacted by influenza and plague had been very considerable. Doubtless due to these afflictions, the death-rate continued to be much above the birth-rate. It is sincerely to be hoped that the next census will give us better and more satisfactory figures.



GENERAL VIEW OF CHAR MINARS.





Of the total population of the State only 33 persons per thousand are literate, that is to say, a vast majority of these 33 persons have just a smattering knowledge of the written language. The proportion of males and females, separately, stood at 57 and 8. According to communities, there were only 47 male and 4 female literates out of every thousand Hindus; 308 males and 186 females among Christians; 140 males and 35 females among Mohamedans. The amount of literacy in English was very small and still is. English is extremely meagre, the population being less than four persons per thousand. Although these figures present a very gloomy picture, it should be remembered that the State is alive to the rapid furtherance of education and on the steady execution of a very liberal policy spends several lakhs of rupees annually. Moreover, Mir Sir Osman Ali Khan Bahadur, the present Nizam, has made primary education free throughout the entire Dominions.

### RURAL LIFE.

The average population of a village is about 532. Garhis, or walled villages, are found all over the State, testifying to the necessity that existed, up to the beginning of the nineteenth century, of affording security against the depredations of marauders and the constant fear of civil wars in those troublous times. The houses are usually built of mud with thatched roofs.

The staple food of the poorer classes consists chiefly of cakes of jawar and bajra, though in the Telingana district rice is also used to a large extent. Along with the cakes are eaten curries made of vegetables and pulses, onions, oil and ghi, seasoned with tamarinds or chillies, or both. Musalmans and Hindus (excepting Brahmins, Komtis, etc.,) alike eat goat's flesh. The Musalmans in the country tracts, out of respect for the feelings and prejudices of their Hindu neighbours, do not indulge in beef; but the Musalman inhabitants of towns and large cities have no such scruples. The MALAS, including DHERS and CHAMARS, MAHARS and MANGES, eat also flesh of cattle died of a natural death.

The ordinary form of dress for a villager is a DHOTI or waist-cloth, a short jacket or coat of cotton, a turban of red or white colour in the Maratha districts and always white in Telingana, and a KAMMAL, or blanket, which he almost always carries. The women wear a SARI, which is a piece of cloth 5 or 6 yards long and 4 feet broad, one end being fastened round the waist, wrapped round, and then carried over the head and shoulders covering the rest of the body.

In addition to the sari, the women wear a CHOLI—a short bodice. The dress described above is worn by Hindus and Musalmans alike; but Musalman women often wear a LAHNGA, or petticoat, with a CHOLI and DUPATTA, the last covering the head and the body. Gond and Waddar females discard the CHOLI altogether, but wrap the end of the sari round the upper part of the body.

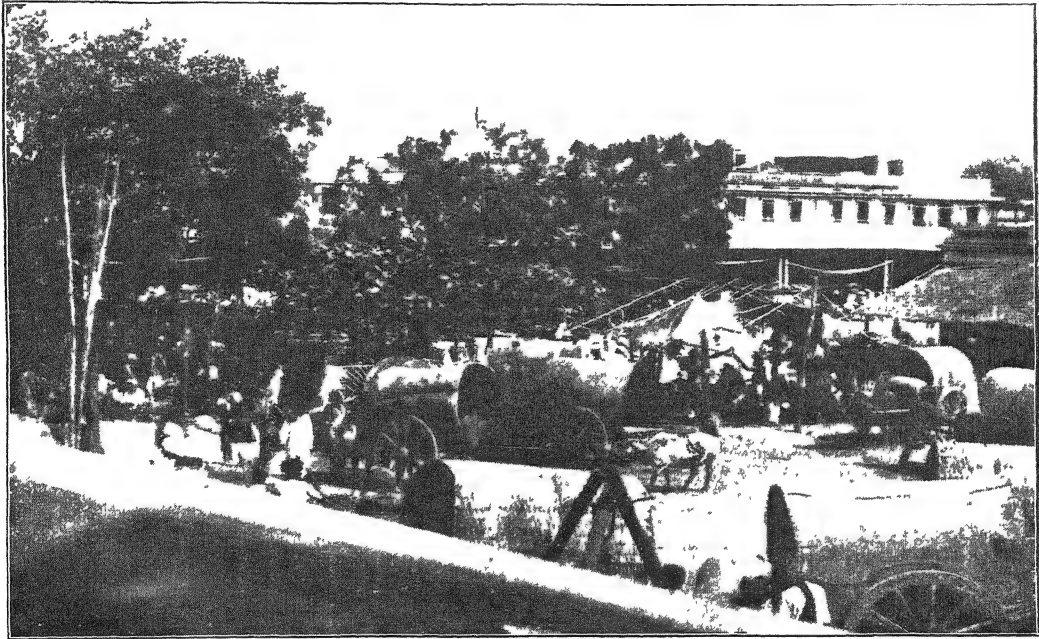
### ADMINISTRATION.

The administration of the State is presided over by the ruler, His Exalted Highness the Nizam, Mir Sir Osman Ali Khan Bahadur. He is assisted by an Executive Council which works under a president and consists of seven members holding separate portfolios. There is also a legislative council, but it is constituted on the basis of nomination. It concerns itself chiefly in framing laws and bye-laws which are first examined by the Executive Council and forwarded to the Nizam with its opinions. No bill can be passed without the ruler's sanction. As for the rest, the general administration is an exact replica of that which prevails in British Indian provinces. There is a High Court, the revisional and appellate powers, such as that possessed by the Privy Council, being in the hands of the Nizam. Death sentences should have his assent before being carried out. There are separate Medical, Educational, Agricultural, Revenue, Public Works, Industries, Veterinary, Archaeological and Military Departments, exactly as they are constituted in British India, with some minor differences. The revenue is derived mostly from agriculture, customs, excise and railways. (Separate chapters are devoted to subjects of special interest and for these please refer to "Contents" or Index.)

# HYDERABAD CITY.

**T**HE City of Hyderabad, the capital of the State, is the fourth largest city in the whole of India and undoubtedly the most picturesque.

Here you can see the orient and the occident meet in a most strange and bizarre manner ; pre-modern and modern civilization commingle ; palatial buildings and slums of which any third rate town would be ashamed standing side by side ; people of all nations, countries and communities, some of the richest and poorest men in India and some of the finest roads and avenues and some of the worst lanes and by-lanes in the country. It is in

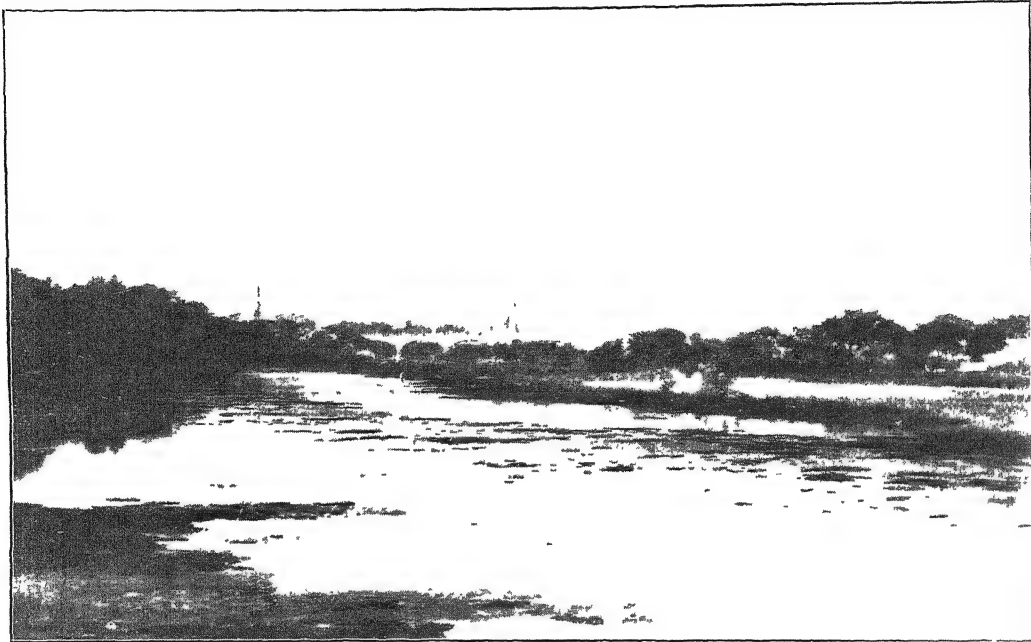


A Busy Scene in Osman Ganj (Ganj-Bazaar). Note the Grain Carts.

every way a City of contrasts, a most picturesque and interesting city. Not even Delhi can beat it. If any city in India is worth seeing, it is certainly Hyderabad. Bombay and Calcutta have their counterparts in Europe, but for sheer picturesqueness Hyderabad stands alone.

It is situated on the river Musi and has a population of 1,44,145. It is so extensive in area that the surrounding walls have no less than thirteen gates and thirteen doors to serve as exit and entrance. That side of the

old wall facing the north has now been demolished to make way for an embankment intended to protect the city against floods, the most disastrous of which occurred in 1908. It was founded by Sultan Mohammad Quli Qutub Shah, the fifth of the Golconda Kings, and of the Qutub Shahi



The River Musi which cuts the City in two.

dynasty, in 1590 A. D. and was originally named Bhagnagar in honour of the Sultan's favourite sweetheart, Bhagmati, a Hindu, but after her demise was denominated Hyderabad. It underwent two or three other denominations but the name "Hyderabad" finally got fixed.

The City is undergoing rapid transformation and will in the not distant future doubtless cease to be an ancient city with mud walls still enclosing it on some sides of it. There is a drainage scheme already in operation and the Nizam has very thoughtfully coupled with it a city improvement scheme. Electricity is provided and its use for lighting purposes is rapidly spreading. Water supply is plentiful, thanks to a tremendous reservoir constructed at a place called Gundipett, twelve miles to the west of the City and close to the historic hill of Golconda.

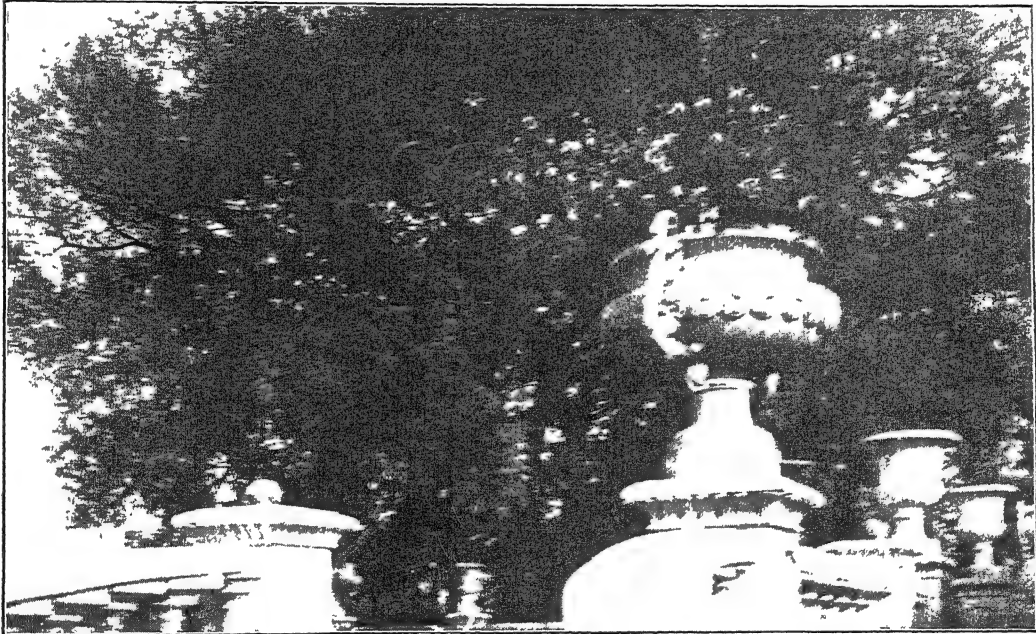


DURBAR HALL MAIN GATE.



## THE MUSI FLOODS.

In the year 1908, the river Musi which cuts through the City, dividing it into two parts, overflowed and caused a tremendous disaster. The damage to property was enormous. Thousands lost their lives. After the waters subsided, the scene that was presented was of the most excruciating type. On either side of the river there was nothing to be seen but fallen houses, collapsed roofs, bare walls and a tangled mass of trees, logs, rafters and



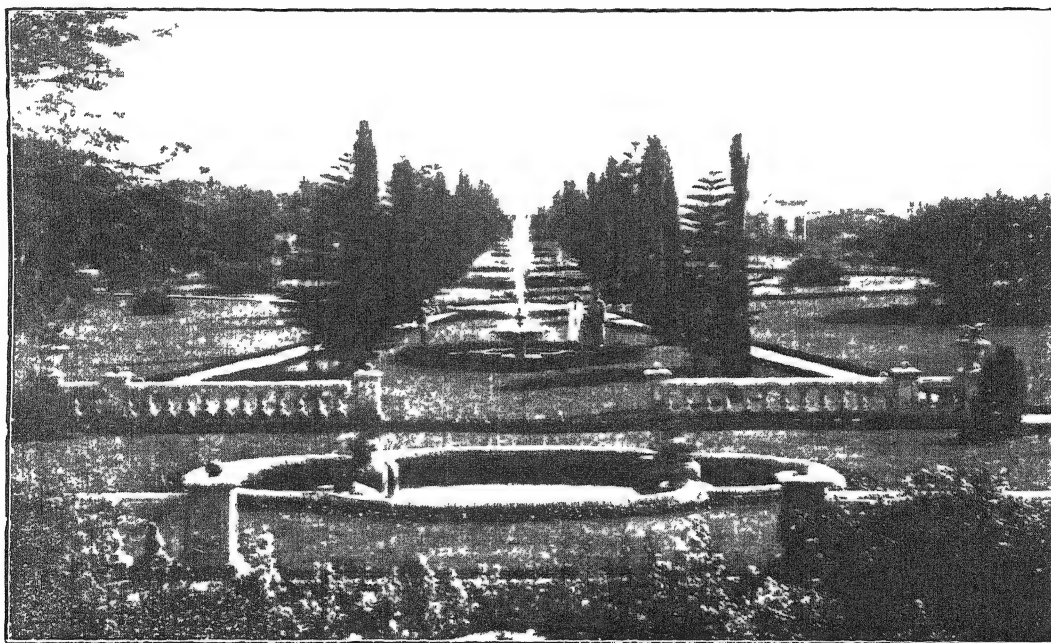
Tamarind tree in the Osmania Park. This tree saved the lives of about 150 persons in the great Musi River Flood of 1908.

shrubbery. Many houses had entirely disappeared and nothing but one's memory remained to identify the spot of their location. Human corpses and carcasses of animals were everywhere to be seen—and these were those which were not washed away. It is said that Mir Sir Mahbub Ali Khan Bahadur, who was then Nizam, went about the devastated area looking like a man who was almost insane with grief.

In one respect this awful disaster proved for Hyderabad City a distinct blessing in disguise. His Highness the late Nizam immediately after completing the tremendous work of relief to the suffering people, ordered schemes to be devised for avoiding a similar disaster in the future. The scheme



finally sanctioned and improved upon by the present Nizam is one of tremendous dimensions. The Afzal Bridge which connects the northern and southern parts of the City has been rebuilt. A reservoir, called the Osman Sagar, has been built across the Musi, a few miles away from the City, in order to serve not only as a flood moderator, but also as a source of water supply. This has cost Rs. 58,40,000. Another reservoir, the Himayat Sagar, has been constructed across the river Easi,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles above its junction with the Musi river. It acts not merely as a flood moderator but also as an irrigation tank. It has cost the enormous sum of Rs. 91,75,000, very nearly a crore of rupees.



A view of the Osmania Park on the northern bank of the Musi River

The northern and southern banks of the river Musi have been raised by embankments which are covered with stone masonry to strengthen them. The roads on either side have been broadened and along them now stand three of the most imposing buildings in Hyderabad, and for the matter of that, in India. These buildings are the Osmania General Hospital, High Court and City College. Between the northern bank and the road there is a beautiful river park which has served to enhance the appearance of the City considerably.

## DRAINAGE SCHEME.

The Drainage Scheme which has already been taken in hand, when completed, will improve the health of the City and sound the death knell to the existence of the present day dirty open drains and cesspools. The City Improvement Board is creating "lungs" here and there, and several roads have been widened and many dilapidated, unhealthy houses have been



A Street Scene in Mahboob Ganj (Ganj-Bazaar).

demolished. The main aim of the Board is to do away with congestion. Its desire to provide model houses for the poor may be realized in the not distant future, but at present no headway in this direction is possible on account of want of funds. The irrigation works in the districts are absorbing several lakhs of rupees monthly and it is impossible to spare any for model houses.

## PLAGUE.

In November of the year 1911 plague came upon the City like a thunder-clap. Hyderabad was for many years immune, for what reason no one knows. But, suddenly, the pestilence appeared in an epidemic form and levied fearful toll of life not only in the City and suburbs, but also in the adjoining British cantonments. Since then anti-plague operations have been steadily pursued

and to day there have been provided several hundreds of sheds for the poor of the City in the surrounding open plains, and to these the people resort as soon as the epidemic breaks out. The disease now appears regularly every year and not until the people learn to evacuate and go out into camps, get themselves inoculated, and obtain prompt medical relief, to say nothing of indulging in systematic rat destruction, can the disease be averted or its virulence reduced. The Government are continuing to spend large sums of money annually to combat this dreadful pestilence and what is needed is the co-operation of the people.

### THE CHAR MINAR.

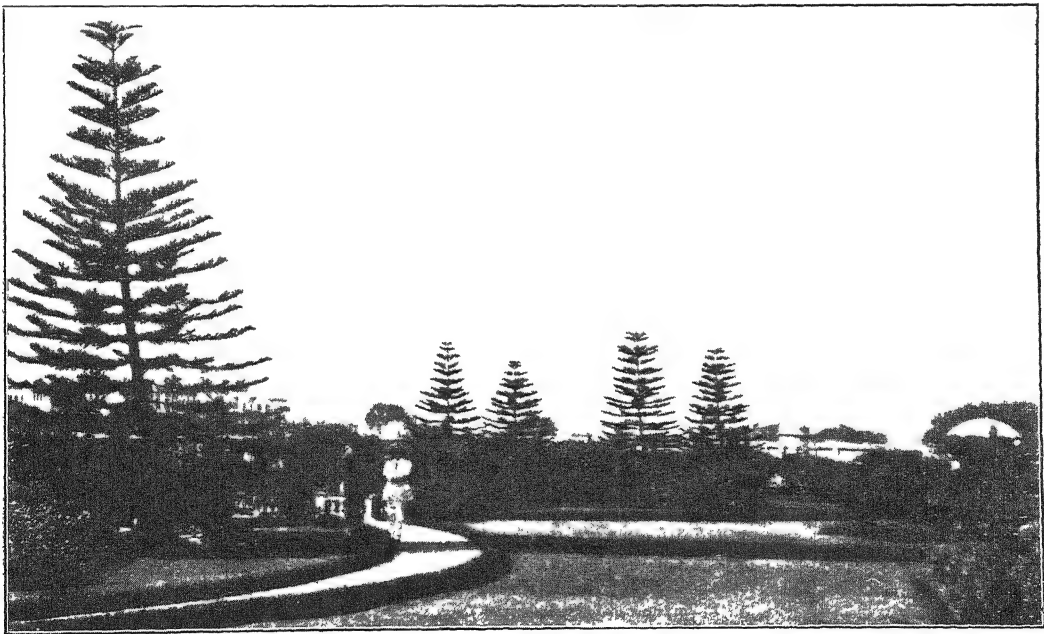
The most notable and imposing building in the City is the Char Minar, or four towers. It is indeed one of the most notable and interesting structures not only in the State but in the entire country. It is a magnificent rectangular edifice built of granite upon four granite arches, facing north, south, east and west and occupies a most prominent position in the centre



Afzal Bridge over the Musi (there are three other bridges) joining the northern and southern portions of the City.

of the City of Hyderabad with four grand trunk roads running from its base. Each side of the building measures one hundred feet, and the pit of the ornamental arches is fifty feet from the ground, while the minarets which rise to a height of one hundred and eighty four feet spring from the abutments of open arches facing the four cardinal points. It was erected in 1591 A. D. by Mohammad Quli Qutub Shah, the fifth in descent from Sultan Quli Qutub Shah, the founder of the Qutub Shahi dynasty of Golconda. It is said that this philanthropic prince spent large sums of money from his private purse in the construction of this and other public buildings. It is not known exactly why this edifice was raised, but some say it was for the purpose of commemorating the deliverance of the city from some pestilence. During the occupation of the city by the Moghals in 1687 A. D., one of the minarets was struck by lightning and its reconstruction cost Rs. 60,000. (according to the present day value of money it would amount to Rs. 1,80,000). Monsieur Bussy, the French General, and his troops occupied the building in 1756 A. D.

This beautiful quadrangular edifice, standing in the centre of the City upon four grand arches of great solidarity, and challenging the eye of every

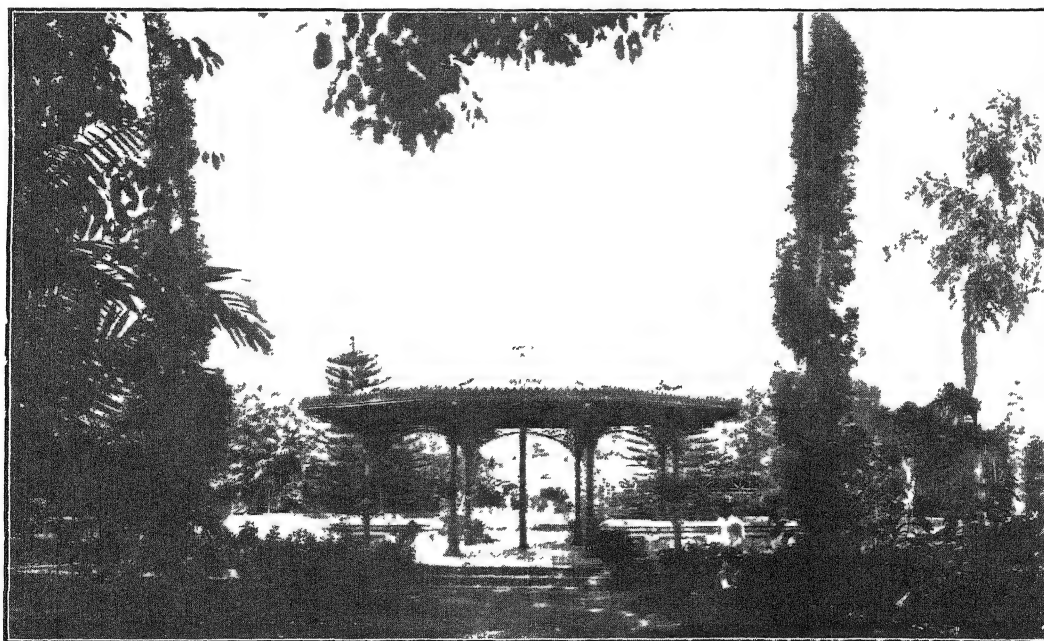


Another view of the Osmania Park on the River Musi.

person is one of the most splendid of Sultan Mohammad Quli's constructions. Above the arches in each of the minarets are storeys of rooms, and formerly each storey was devoted to science, the whole building being used as a college attached to the mosque, in order that the professors and students might be enabled to look down upon the pomp and wealth of this world and behold in them nothing but vanity. (See picture in Archaeological Section, page 10 of illustrations).

### PLACES OF PUBLIC WORSHIP.

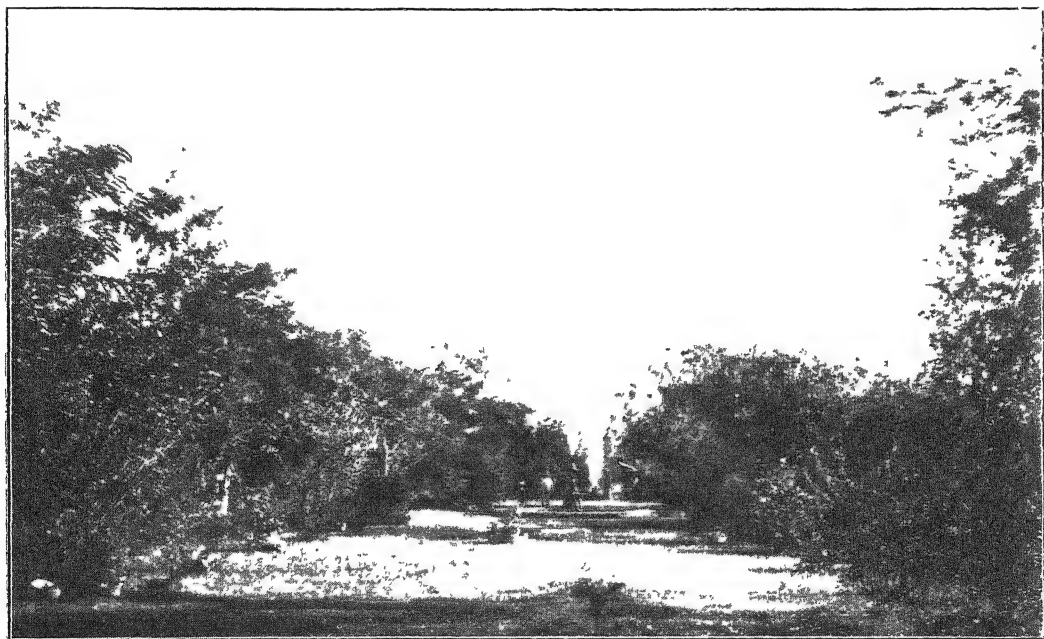
The principal mosque in Hyderabad is the Mecca Musjid, with accomodation for no less than ten thousand worshippers at a time. It was commenced by Sultan Mohammad Qutub Shah who reigned from 1611-1625, but it was still unfinished in 1687, at the time of the capture of Golconda by the Emperor Aurangzeb. The great Moghal Emperor would not sanction



Band Stand in the Public Gardens.

the completion of the minarets as he regarded them as symbolic of worldly ambition which always remains unsatisfied. Nizam Ali Khan, Nizam of Hyderabad, (1761-1803) and his successors are buried in the court yard of this mosque, and recently a canopy was erected to preserve the royal

tombs. (In Archaeological Section, see page 13 of illustrations). The Mecca Musjid, however, never took the place of the Jami Musjid which, according to a chronogram over the east, was built in 1597-1598 by Muhammad Quli Qutub Shah, the founder of Hyderabad City. Unfortunately, the building is surrounded by rows of mean shops which detract from its dignity. The double arching of the facade is an interesting feature of the decoration. The architecture of Hyderabad offers many fine examples of stucco decoration which Mr. E. B. Havell in his "Indian Architecture" describes as follows :—



A view of the Public Gardens.

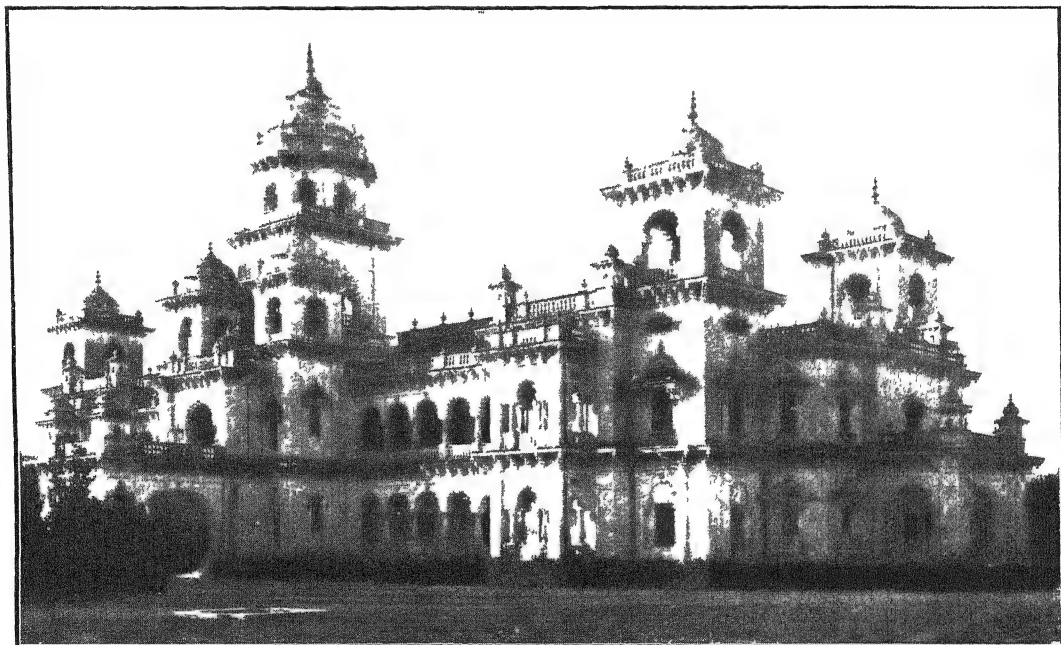
“The exquisite Indian polished plaster which with discreet fresco or Esso enrichment provides a most elegant and distinguished form of decoration.”

#### NOTABLE BUILDINGS.

Among other notable buildings in Hyderabad are the Residency, Faluknuma Palace and the Chowmahalla Palace. The Hyderabad Residency building dates from the commencement of the nineteenth century and stands in the midst of a beautiful park which is surrounded by high granite



walls which were found necessary in those days. The building is approached by a flight of twenty-two steps, leading to a magnificent portico, sixty by twenty six feet, the roof of which is supported by six Corinthian pillars. Beyond is the Darbar hall measuring 60×50×30 and contains valuable furniture which belonged originally to Brighton Pavilion.



Town Hall in the Public Gardens.

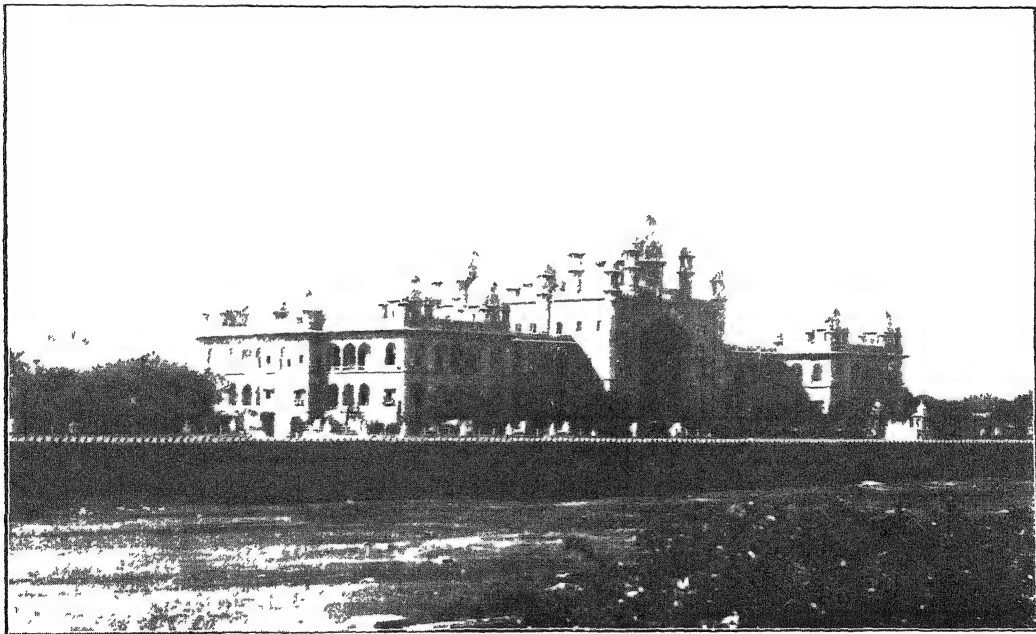
The Palace of Falaknuma which stands outside on an eminence to the south of the City is, perhaps, the most magnificent palace in India and must be reckoned among the most splendid of palaces in the world. It was built by Nawab Vikar-ul-Umra at a cost of thirty five lakhs of rupees and was purchased by the late Nizam, His Highness Mir Sir Mahbub Ali Khan Bahadur, in 1897. King George V. and the Prince of Wales are among the distinguished visitors who have been entertained there as the guests of His Exalted Highness the Nizam and of his late father. His Excellency the Viceroy when he visits Hyderabad stays in this palace.

Chowmahalla Palace which stands in the centre of the City is the residence of the Nizams. The present Nizam, Mir Sir Osman Ali Khan Bahadur, however, stays in a palace situated in Chadarghat, a suburb of Hyderabad, some three miles to the north of it. It is here that all the

Government offices are located and between Chadarghat and Hyderabad City proper is the Residency area over which the Nizam has no jurisdiction. Although the present Nizam stays in his suburban palace, all his darbars and other big functions are held in Chowmahalla Palace, where the Viceroy, the Resident and other distinguished persons are entertained. It is a very beautiful looking building and is furnished in a costly and luxurious manner.

#### SUBURBAN AREAS.

When one says "Hyderabad" one has in mind not merely the Hyderabad City which we have described, but Hyderabad with its suburbs. The biggest suburb of Hyderabad is Chadarghat, and then there are Khairatabad, Malakpet, Saroornagar, Narayanguda, Kachiguda, Begumpet, Mushirabad, Nampally, and so on and some of these places, if not all of them, have palaces and splendid residences and gardens belonging to the

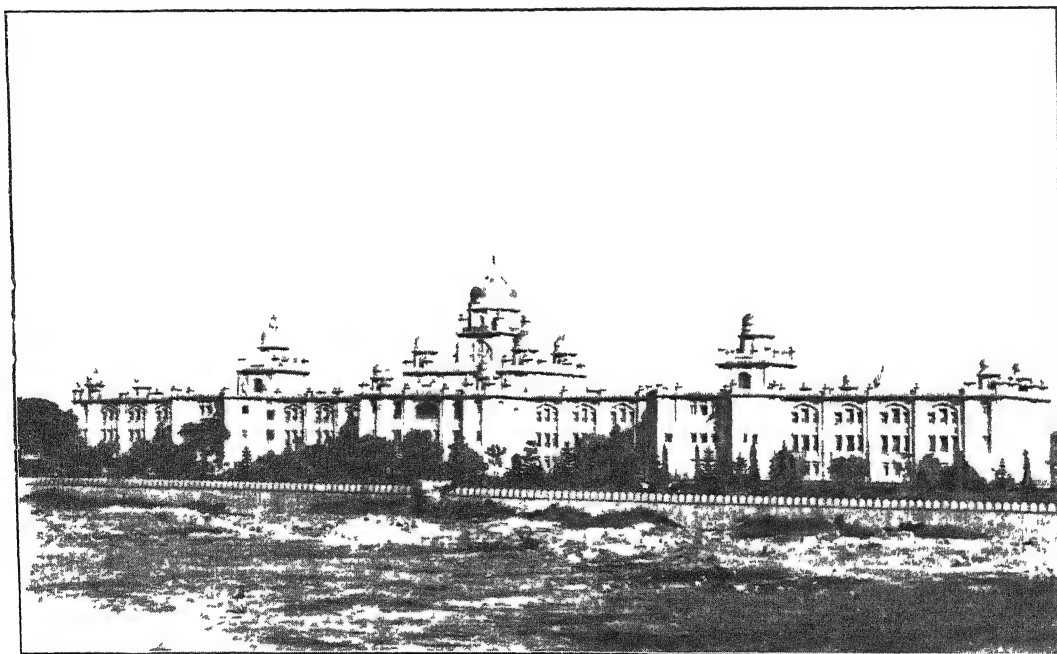


New Hyderabad High Court.

nobles. Among these, Nawab Fakr-ul-Mulk's palace in Khairatabad is, perhaps, the one which is the most imposing of all, standing as it does on a rocky plateau overlooking the Hussain Sagar Tank—a large sheet of water between Hyderabad and Secunderabad Cantonment.

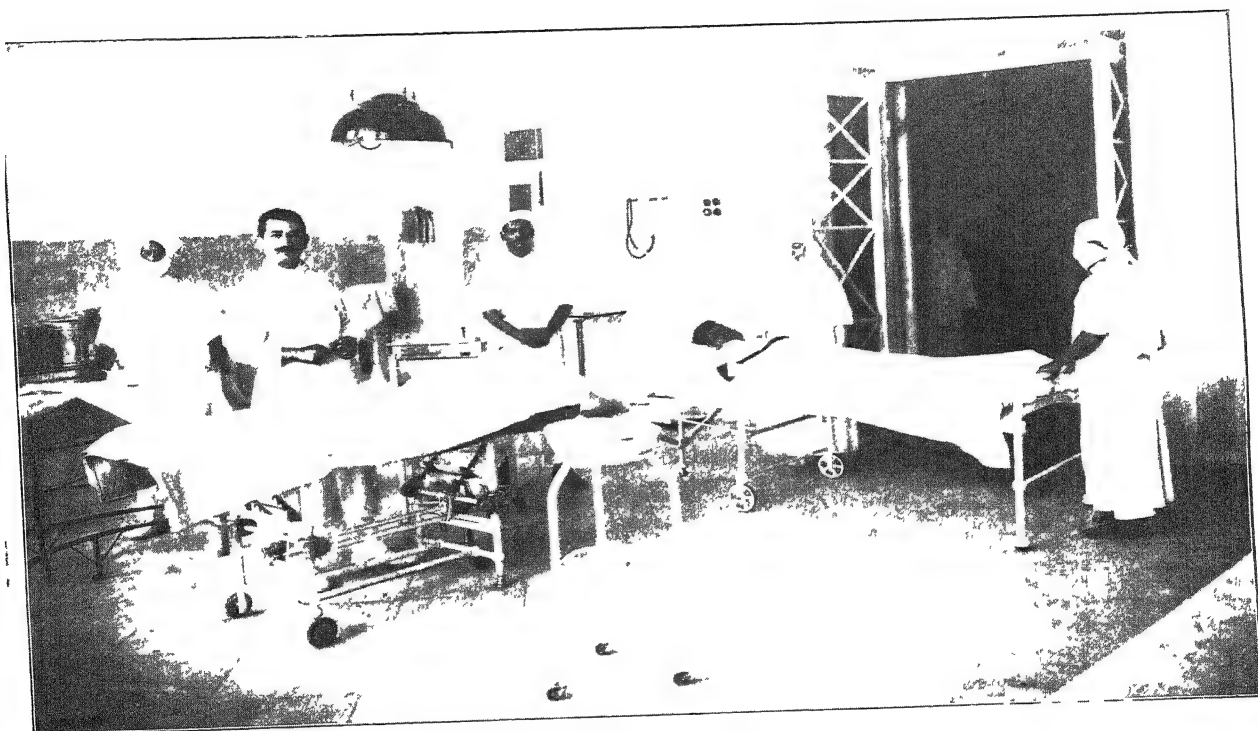


We have already said that Chadarghat is the place where His Exalted Highness the Nizam stays, though his old official residence is Chowmahalla in the heart of the City. It is here are located all the principal Government offices, the Public Gardens, the Zoo, the Nizam College, the Town Hall, the churches, and schools conducted by the Christians, the military headquarters, the Osmania University and the principal institutions for girls conducted both by the Government and private bodies. Here also is the famous Bashir Bagh which contains a magnificent palace constructed by the late Sir Asman Jah Bahadur (whose present representative is Nawab Moin-ud-Dowla Bahadur). It contains a beautiful garden and a labyrinth inside the

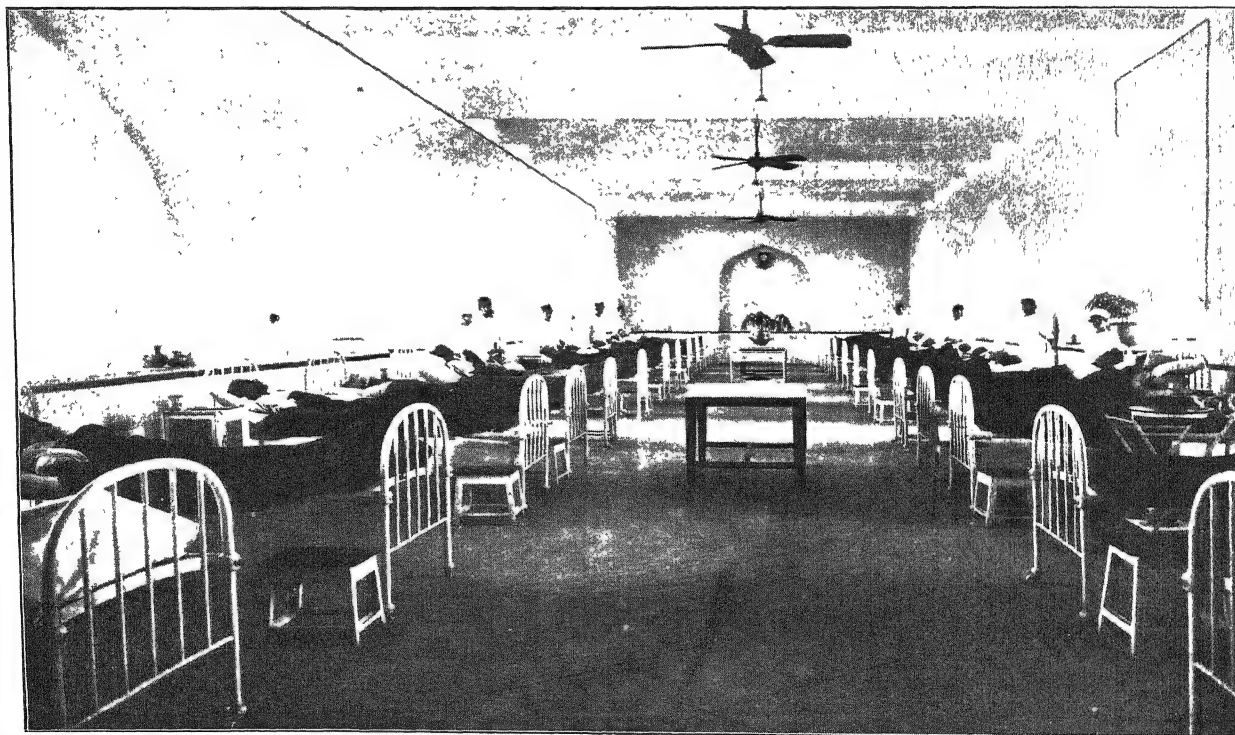


Osmania General Hospital, one of the best equipped in India.

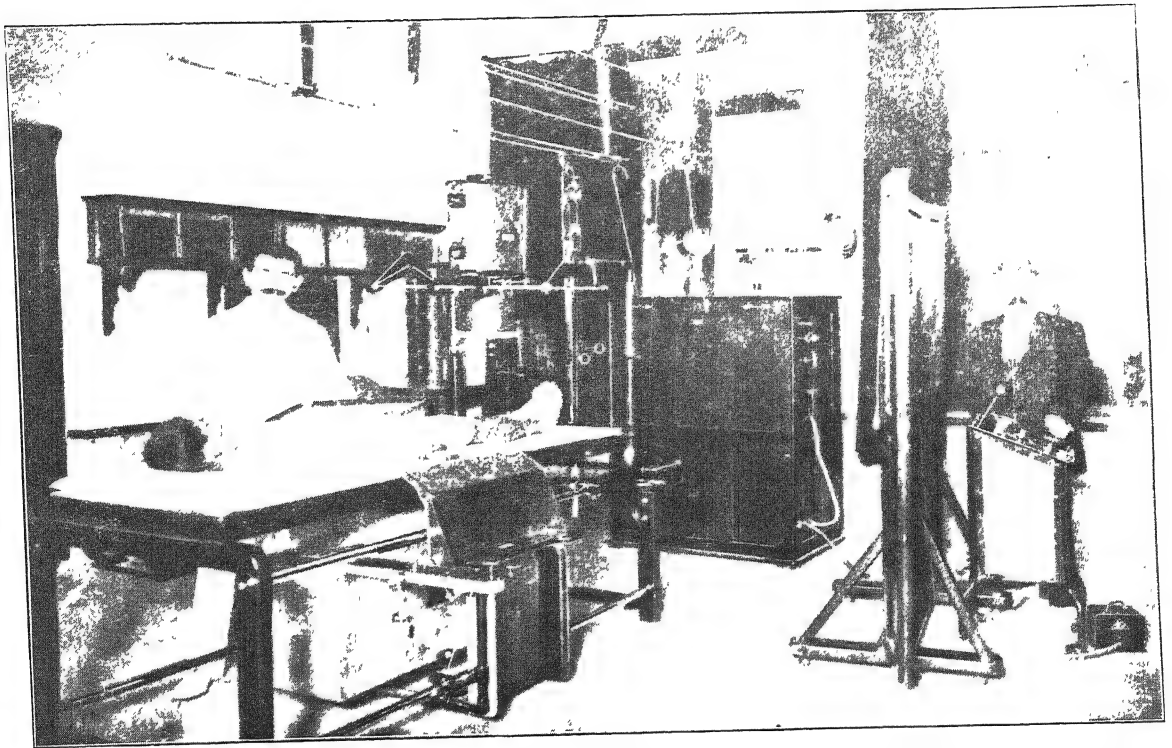
the palace. It is used by His Exalted Highness the Nizam as a guest house for distinguished visitors. The Begum of Bhopal, during her last visit, stayed here as the Nizam's guest. Here also is the Futteh Maidan which is used for races, polo and ceremonial parades. It is reported that when the Emperor Aurangazeb came to conquer Golconda he camped on this ground and when he obtained victory called it "Futteh Maidan", or "The Field of Victory."



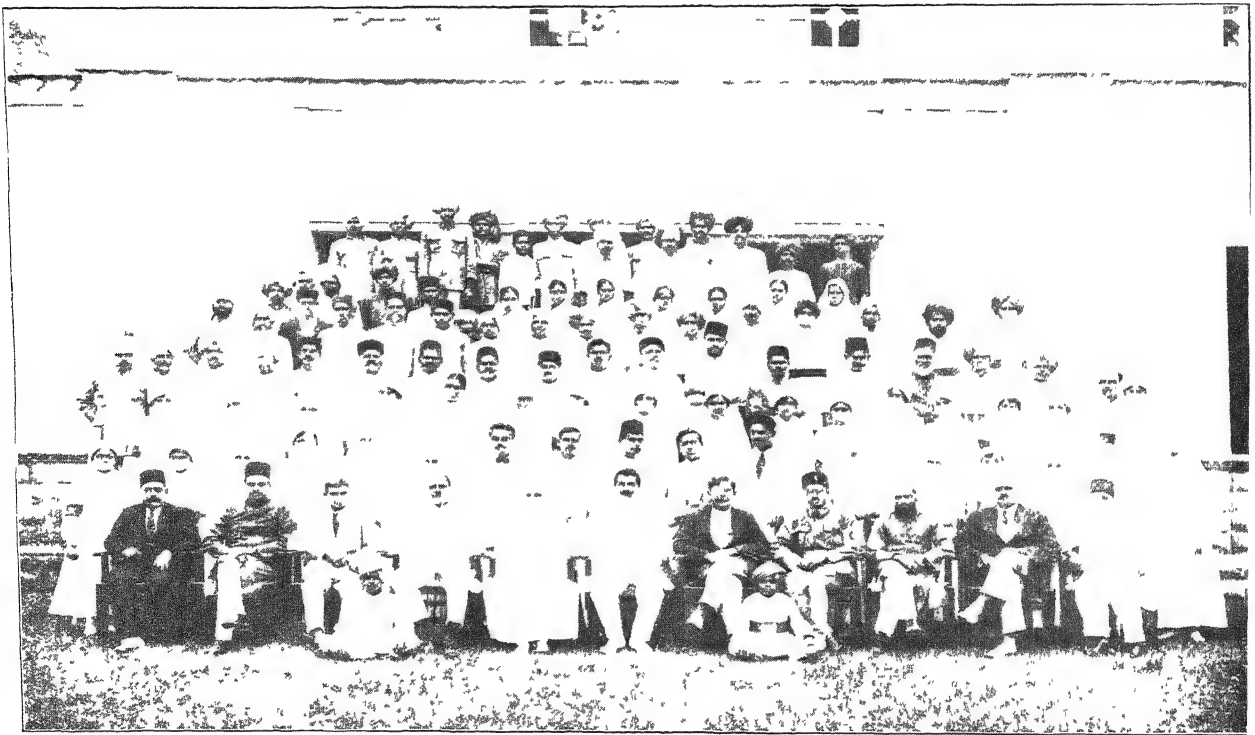
ASEPTIC OPERATION THEATRE, PROFESSOR COORLAWALA OPERATING



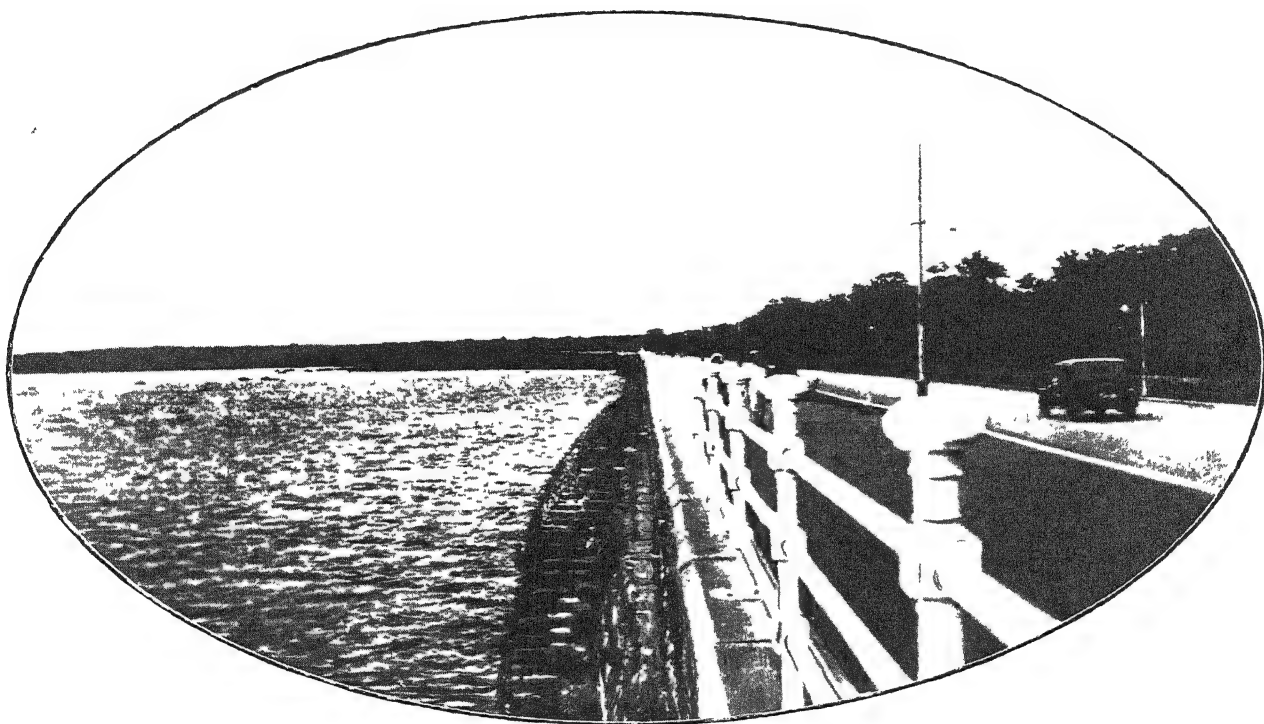
SURGICAL WARD No. 1 FROM THE EAST OF OSMANIA GENERAL HOSPITAL.



X-RAY LABORATORY—HIGH TENSION X-RAY UNIT—PATIENT BEING PHOTOGRAPHED



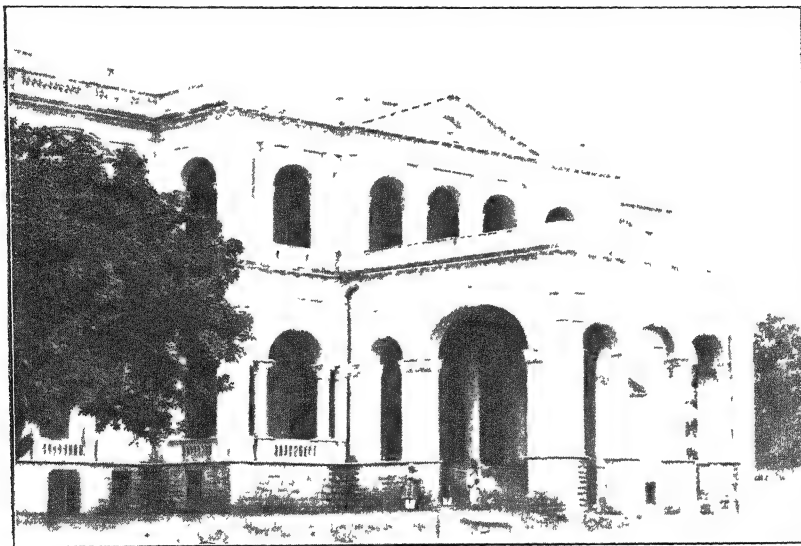
THE SUPERINTENDENT PROF R N COORLAWALA, F R C S., MEDICAL AND NURSING STAFF  
OSMANIA GENERAL HOSPITAL.



A CHARMING VIEW OF HUSSAIN SAGAR TANK



By the side of the Futteh Maidan runs the road to Secunderabad Cantonment, three miles from Chadarghat. Passing Bashir Bagh, the road runs up to the Hussain Sagar embankment on which is laid one of the finest roads in India. As one goes from Hyderabad, the Hussain Sagar Tank lies to one's left and the road is quite a mile in length. Hussain Sagar Tank attains a circumference of 10 miles and more during the rains. It was constructed before the foundation of Hyderabad by Sultan Ibrahim Qutub Shah (1550-1580) the predecessor of the founder of Hyderabad.



A part of Nawab Sir Vicar-ul-Umra Bahadur's Palace.

Leaving the embankment and after half a mile we enter Secunderabad, one of the largest military stations in India. Passing through Secunderabad, we reach Trimulgherry and then Bolarum, both of them military stations and, like Secunderabad, under the jurisdiction of the British Resident. The Resident stays at the Bolarum Residency for a great part of the year, going to Ootacamund in the Summer. The Residency building in Hyderabad is mostly used for ceremonial purposes and other official functions. It is here that the Resident entertains at a banquet His Excellency the Viceroy when he visits Hyderabad. After the banquet the Viceroy invariably holds a levee when the nobles, leading officials, military officers and prominent civilians of Hyderabad and Secunderabad are presented to him. Hyderabad, with its suburbs, including the Cantonments, has a population of nearly 500,000.



## PEOPLES AND NATIONALITIES.

Perhaps in no City in India are to be found representatives of such diverse nationalities, peoples and communities as in Hyderabad. Here we have the Arab, the Pathan, the Afghan, the Baluchi, the Rohilla, the Tartar, the Irani, the Bengali, the Madrassi, the ubiquitous Marwari, the Komti, the European, the Anglo-Indian, the Kayasth, the Brahmin, the Sindhi, the Parsee, the Indian Christian, the Khoja, the Meymon, the Siddi the Mahratta, the Agarwal and so on. If we take the missions into consideration, we should have to include the Italian and the French as well.

Arabs are in fairly large numbers and go about with regular arsenals packed about their waists. As there is no Arms Act one can have in the City proper as many guns as one likes and as many daggers, swords, and stilletos as one fancies. One might suppose that with such freedom, murders and crimes must of necessity be of frequent occurrence. This is not the case. The City of Hyderabad is as law abiding as any city in India and it has a police which, where its C. I. D. is concerned, can beat several British cities. In fact, some one who knew India well recently declared that the Hyderabad City C. I. D. is the best in India. Crime that is not detected within twelve hours of its taking place is of rare occurrence. This department, as well as the general City police, is under a Commissioner, who at present is Mr. Venkatarama Reddy.

The Mohamadan of Hyderabad, though given to display and is reckless in spending, is affable, courteous and hospitable. Even the poorest Mohamadan would try to eat the best dishes and dress in the finest clothes his purse can afford. Such a thing as putting by something as provision against a rainy day, is generally speaking, unknown. The same spirit prevails from the highest to the lowest. Many once opulent noble families have now become indigent on account of an ineradicable desire for luxurious living, display, pomp and lavish hospitality. If the people of Hyderabad are noted for anything, it is for their unbounded hospitality.



*Journal of Management Education* 30(6)p. 789-804  
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$\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$



VENKAT RAMAREDDY,  
Commissioner of City Police and Vice-President of Hyderabad Municipality



# HINDU RULE IN THE DECCAN.

## A SHORT HISTORIC SURVEY.

THE earliest Indian civilization is enshrouded for all practical purposes in obscurity ; for, we have no direct evidence as to the state of affairs in the remote past. The Deccan is the earliest inhabited portion of India. Pre-historic remains are scattered all over the Hyderabad State. There are huge megalithic tombs, containing the buried remains of ancient inhabitants. Some of them are known as cairns and cromlechs. Legend attributes these graves to rakshasas or giants. Messrs. Hunt, Munn and Wakefield took great interest in excavating some of these primitive graveyards at Moula Ali, Raigir and Poloncha. Dr. Hunt is of opinion that the cairn builders were small men who buried their dead in magnificent tombs. Mr. Yazdani, the Director of Archaeology, went to the Madras museum on deputation, and found close resemblance between the marks on the pottery found in the Deccan cairns and similar remains found at Adaichanallur near Madras. The civilization that covers this period seems to go back to the Vedic times, as it is the nearest approach thereto in point of time.

## THE ARYAN IMMIGRATION.

The Deccan was not known to the Vedic Aryans. But, by the time the two great epics, the Ramayana and the Mahabharata, came to be written the Aryan penetration into the Deccan had become complete. The country is mentioned as Dandakaranya, or the forest Dandaka, in the Ramayana and other ancient works of Sanskrit literature.

## THE ANDHRA DYNASTY.

The earliest recorded historical dynasty is that of the Andhras. Megasthenes, the Greek ambassador at the court of Chandragupta Maurya, mentions the existence of an Andhra kingdom. It is said to have comprised 30 walled towns, besides numerous villages, and an army of 1,00,000 infantry, 2,000 cavalry and 1,000 elephants.

When we pass on to the period of Asoka, the Andhras are mentioned among the tribes resident in the outskirts of his empire, but subject to the imperial influence. This is confirmed by the recent discovery of a rock edict of Asoka's at Maski in the Raipur district. This edict is of great value as being the only one that mentions Asoka by name. All the other edicts refer to him by means of titles like "Devanam Piya" or "Piya Dasi".

The death of Asoka was followed by the disruption of his Empire. The Andhras took advantage of it and asserted their independence under King Srimukha about 240 B. C. For a period of 460 years his descendents held sway over the Deccan. Two cities achieved importance during this period, namely, Amaravathi or Dhanyakataka near Bezvada and Paithan or Pratishtanapura in the Nizam's Dominions. Amaravathi was within these Dominions, until the cession of the Northern Circars to the British. It was the centre of a famous university with no less than some 7,000 scholars attached thereto. The Buddhist stupa at Amaravathi is considered the finest specimen of early Indian architectural art. Thirty seven specimens of Amaravathi sculpture in marble have been presented by the Government of Madras to the Hyderabad Museum. Paithan has been selected by the Archaeological Department as the first centre for the purpose of excavation. Three hundred and sixty seven "punch" marked Andhra coins were found in the Karimnagar District and these are preserved in the Hyderabad Museum. They belong to a period not later than the 2nd century B. C.

During the five centuries of Andhra power, Hinduism and Buddhism flourished side by side in the Deccan. Many foreigners, like the Yavanas and the Sakas, were freely admitted into Hinduism or Buddhism. The empire was rich and prosperous and carried on a flourishing trade even with distant Rome. Onyx stones were exported from Paithan and fine muslin cotton cloth from Tagara or Ter. The industrial guilds were well organised and were looked upon as even more enduring than empires.

### THE EARLY CHALUKYAS.

After the extinction of the Andhra dynasty (230 A. D) there is a complete blank in the history of the Deccan for about 300 years. The next ruling dynasty whose name rises out of oblivion is that of the Chalukyas and its founder was Pulakesin I. His capital was at Vatapi or Badami in the Bijapur district. His sons, Kirtivarma and Mangalesa, extended the possessions of the family both eastward and westward. The palmy days of the early Chalukyas were during the reign of Pulakesin II. He was a contemporary of the great North Indian emperor, Harshavardhana. He successfully resisted the latter's attempt to invade the Deccan. The Chinese pilgrim Huen Tsang visited the court of Pulakesin in 641 A. D. Of Pulakesin II, he says, "His ideas are large and profound, and he extends widely his sympathy and benefactions. His subjects love him with great devotion". Of the country he writes "The soil is rich and fertile and produces abun-

dance of grain. The climate is warm. The manners are simple and honest. The natives are tall and haughty and supercilious in character. When a general has lost a battle, instead of punishing him corporeally they make him wear women's clothes and by that force him to sacrifice his own life".

Pulakesin's empire was too vast to be ruled from a single capital. The eastern portion was, therefore, placed in charge of his brother, Kubja Vishnu Vardhana. He made Pithapuram his capital. This branch continued to be in power much longer than the elder branch and attained its zenith under Rajarajanarendra, whose capital was at Rajahmundry.

The fame of Pulakesin spread beyond the limits of India. Mutual embassies passed between Pulakesin and the Persian king, Khusru II. One of the paintings at Ajanta depicts this embassy. The frescoes at Ajanta immortalise the glorious period of the early Chalukyas. Expert critics in art are of opinion that, until the period of the renaissance in Europe, there was nothing comparable to the art at Ajanta in any part of the world. H. E. H. the Nizam's Government have taken immense pains to preserve from decay these art treasures of the Deccan. Repairs to the broken pillars and decayed walls have been done at a cost of about Rs. 50,000. In 1920, two Italian specialists made the necessary improvements to preserve the paintings from decay at a cost of about Rs. 64,000. Attempts are now being made to preserve a permanent record of these priceless treasures by the process of three colour photography, which is expected to involve an expenditure of about £ 50,000. The study of the paintings from an iconographic point of view has been entrusted to the French savant Mons. Foucher. For the convenience of visitors roads have been made and bungalows constructed at a cost of about Rs. 1,60,000.

Towards the end of his reign, Pulekesin met with defeat at the hands of the Pallava king, Narasimha Varma of Kanchi. The conflict between the Chalukyas and the Pallavas continued for many years and led to the overthrow of the reigning Chalukya by a Rashtrakuta chieftain in 753 A. D.

### THE RASHTRAKUTAS.

The first noteworthy king of this dynasty was Krishna I. The great achievement of Krishna was the construction of the rock-cut temple of Kailasa in the cave at Ellora. It is considered as the most marvellous architectural work in India. Bhuddist, Jain and Hindu iconography is represented side by side in this marvellous work.



The most remarkable prince of this dynasty was Govinda III. He transferred his capital to Malkhed (Manyakheta). This place is a few miles from the Wadi railway station. It is now a place of pilgrimage of the Madhvas, a sect of Hindus, one of whose saints was buried there. It would be worth while carrying out excavation in its neighbourhood.

Govinda's son, Amoghavarsha, had a long and prosperous reign. Sulaiman, an Arab merchant, who visited the Rashtrakuta kingdom, has described Amoghavarsha as one of the four great monarchs of the world, the other three being, the Khalif of Baghdad, the Emperor of China and the Emperor of Constantinople. This king was also famous as a great patron of Jainism and a Jain work, Ratnamalika, is attributed to him.

In 973 a Chalukyan chief, Taila II., overthrew the Rashtrakutas and restored the Chalukyan dynasty.

#### THE LATER CHALUKYAS.

About the line of these later Chalukyas three inscriptions have been published by the Archaeological Department of the State. The first is the earliest record of Jayasimha, or Jagadekamalla, and is dated 1017 A. D. The second refers to his successor, Ahavamalla Someswara and is dated 1056 A. D. This period was one of constant warfare between the Chalukyas and the Cholas of the South. The third inscription refers to the most important sovereign of this dynasty, Tribhuvanamala Vikramaditya IV and is dated 1088 A. D.

Vikramaditya ruled till 1127 and was a great patron of letters. The Kashmiri poet, Bilhara, lived at his court, and wrote an account of his patron and his reign under the title of "Vikramarka Deva Charita". The celebrated lawyer, Vighnaneswara, the author of the Mitakshara, one of the chief authorities on Hindu law, was patronised by this king. The glory of Kalyana, the capital, and of king Vikramaditya are well preserved in the following "neswara":—

"There has not been, there is not and there will not be, on the surface of the earth, a city like Kalyana; and never was a monarch like the prosperous Vikramaditya seen or heard of".

The later Chalukyas were great temple builders. There are beautiful specimens of later Chalukyan architecture in almost all the districts of the Hyderabad State. The temples at Anwa (Aurangabad District), Aundha

(Parbhani District), Ittagi and Kukkanur (Raichur District), Mahur (Adilabad District), Palampet (Warangal District) and Upparpali (Karimnagar District) are some of those deserving of mention. They are kept in a good state of preservation by the Archaeological Department of the Hyderabad State.

### THE KALACHURIS.

In 1157, Bijjala of the Kalachuri race, an army commander under the Chalukya kings, felt himself strong enough to overthrow his master and proclaim independence. Bijjala was a Jain, but he had a Brahmin minister, Basava by name, who became the founder of a new sect, namely, Lingayets or Vira-Saivites, and this religious revolution weakened Bijjala's power and enabled the Chalukyas to recover their lost power in 1183. But they were not able to retain possession of their newly recovered kingdom. Three feudatory dynasties asserted their independence and divided the Deccan among themselves.

### THE YADAVAS OF DEVAGIRI.

The Yadavas established their power in the territory between Nasik and Devagiri (Daulatabad) where their capital was located. The most powerful king of this line was Singhana (1210-1247).

The Hyderabad museum contains a collection of 109 coins, "padma tankas", of the Yadava kings, Singhana 1209-1247, Krishna 1247-1260 and Mahadev 1260-1271. Hemadri, a celebrated author, was the minister. He is not yet forgotten in the Maharashtra country. The temples of the period have a distinctive style and are known as "Hemad Panthi". The district of Bir in the Nizam's Dominions contains several temples of this style. It was in the time of Ramachandra, 1271-1309, that Allauddin conquered the Deccan.

### THE HOYSALA DYNASTY.

The Hoysalas were feudatories of the Chalukyas. They became independent in the 12th century and ruled over the Mysore country. Under Virabala II, 1172-1219 A. D., they seem to have defeated the Yadavas and established sway over the Deccan. Their capital, Dwara Samudra (Halebid), contains several beautiful temples. In 1346 the dynasty disappeared and the country was conquered by the Mohamedans.

## THE KAKATIYA DYNASTY.

This was the third feudatory dynasty that became independent of Chalukyan control. The first important king of this dynasty was Pratapa Rudra Deva I (1162 A. D). He constructed the thousand pillared temple at Hanamkonda, which is one of the finest examples of Chalukyan architecture. This temple was dedicated to Vishnu, Surya and Siva. A beautifully polished Linga is yet to be seen in the temple. There are also splendid specimens of monolithic bulls (Nandies). The temple was in a bad state 15 years ago, but the Archaeological Department recently took up the work of repair and renovation.

The next important monarch was Ganapati Deva, 1123 A.D. He commenced the construction of the fort at Warangal, which was completed in the reign of his daughter, Rudramamba. He was a great warrior, and extended his dominions towards the east and the north. Three inscriptions of the period of Ganapati Deva have been published by the Archaeological Department and bear evidence to the conquests made by Ganapati and his trusted generals. Ganapati was also a patron of literature and many poets and scholars were patronised at the court of Warangal. There was peace and prosperity in the country and a flourishing trade was carried on with foreign lands. Motupalli (near Guntur) was then a flourishing seaport.

Ganapati was succeeded by his daughter, Rudramamba. The Venetian traveller, Marco Polo, landed on the Coromandel coast during her reign. He was deeply impressed by her wise administration of the kingdom.

The last great king was Pratap Rudra II, 1291-92 A. D. It was during his reign that the Deccan was invaded by the Mohamedans.





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MAJOR-GENERAL SIR AFSUR-UL-MULK BAHADUR K. C. I. E., M. V. O., A. D. C.  
Chief Commander His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Regular Forces



# THE MUHAMMADAN PERIOD.

## A BRIEF HISTORICAL SKETCH.

THE first Muhammadan invasion of the Deccan took place in 1292 A. D. The man who conducted the expedition was Allauddin who held the position of Governor of Oudh and Badaun under his uncle, Jalaluddin, the first Emperor at Delhi of the Khilji dynasty. The only two Hindu kingdoms which existed at the time, and to which the whole of the country south of the Godaveri was subject, were those of the Yadavas of Deogiri (Ptolemy's Tagara) and of the Andhras who had their capital at Warangal, about 80 miles north-east of Hyderabad. Allauddin collected a considerable army and made a rapid march to Kandesh, captured the city of Ellichpur en route, and appeared before the town and fortress of Deogiri, as it was then styled. Raja Ramdev, or Ramachandra, the reputed possessor of enormous wealth, who had received in advance, news of Allauddin's approach stationed his forces outside the city to oppose the advance of the Muhammadans. In the battle that followed Allauddin defeated the Hindus and compelled them to retreat into the town.

Ferishta, the great Muhammadan historian, says that the king was out on a hunting expedition when the news of Allauddin's approach reached him. He hastened back only to find that his wife and son had gone to offer prayers at a shrine at some distance. After Allauddin captured the city, he caused to be spread reports to the effect that a vast army of Muhammadans, of which his force was but the vanguard, was marching into the Deccan. The story excited general apprehension and all submitted one by one. The conqueror after levying contributions from the wealthy classes gave the city over to pillage.

In 1306 A. D. the Yadava ruler of Deogiri came into conflict with the imperial power at Delhi for withholding the stipulated tribute for three years. In 1309 A. D. the Emperor's servant, Malik Kafur, appeared with an overwhelming force, captured the city and compelled the Raja to pay tribute to him. Thus Raja Ramdev and his successors remained tributaries to the Emperor of Delhi until, in the reign of Muhammad Toghlak, the empire commenced to crumble. Of the suzerainty of Muhammad Bin Toghlak there are epigraphic evidences. There is an inscription on the Dewal Masjid at Bodhan in the Nizamabad District which refers to the construction of a watch-tower; and another inscription in the fort of Qandhar in the Nanded district which proves the extension of imperial authority in that quarter.



## ORIGIN AND HISTORY OF THE BAHAMANI KINGDOM. 1347 to 1525 A. D.

The Bahamani dynasty, a line of Muhammadan kings, eighteen in number, who ruled in the Deccan for a period of 197 years, was founded in 1347 A. D. by Hasan, an Afghan of the lowest rank in the service of Muhammad bin Toghlak, Sultan of Delhi, who ruled between the years 1315 and 1351 A. D. This individual, who had risen to regal dignity from a humble origin, assumed the title of Allauddin Hasan Gangoo Bahamani, made Gulburga his capital, and compelled the Hindu king to pay him the same tribute which he had previously paid to Delhi. Ferishta, the Muhammadan historian, explains Hasan's strange title by a story. Hasan, he says, was, in his youth, a servant of one Gangoo, a Brahmin astrologer, and that while ploughing a field of his master he found a box full of gold which he at once took to the Brahmin and placed it before him. Pleased with Hasan's honesty, the Brahmin recommended him to Muhammad bin Toghlak and predicted his future greatness, at the same time making him promise that he would take the name of his master as part of his title. But the "Burhani-Masir," which is a better authority than Ferishta, explodes the Brahmanic origin as a myth. Inscriptions and coins also prove that Hasan was a descendant of Bahman Shah, king of Persia. In the period of his greatness, the kingdom extended from Berar in the north to the borders of the powerful Hindu kingdom of Vijyanagar in the south and from sea to sea in the east and west. Allauddin Hasan Gangoo died in 1358 A. D. and was buried at Gulburga. His tomb is very plain with one or two Arabic inscriptions on it. It is seventy feet square and about 100 feet high.

The Bahmini, or Bahamani dynasty, which ruled between the years 1347 and 1525 A.D., was frequently engaged in wars against the neighbouring kingdom of Vijyanagar, which arose out of the ruins of the kingdom of Warangal and became the greatest Hindu state in Southern India.

Hasan was succeeded by his son Muhammad Shah I, who laboured to increase the splendour of his court and struck the first Muhammadan coin in the Deccan. It bore on the reverse a verse from the Quran and the names of the first four Caliphs; on the obverse the title of the reigning sovereign and the date. Muhammad Shah waged successful wars with the Rajas of Telingana and compelled them to surrender the fort of Golconda and pay an indemnity of 33 lakhs. He also waged war with Vijyanagar. It was attended with much bloodshed and cruelty on both sides. He died in 1375 A. D. after a rule of 17 years.

He was then succeeded by his son, Mujahid Shah, then nineteen years of age. He possessed the most majestic appearance among all the princes of his line. He began his reign, which extended only to four years, by demanding from the Raja of Vijyanagar, Raichur, Modukal and other places lying in the doab between the rivers Krishna and Tungabhadra, which were a constant cause of contention between the rival Hindu and Muhammadan powers. The demand was refused and a war was the consequence. Mujahid marched against Vijyanagar. A bloody battle took place in which, it is said, 40,000 Hindus fell ; but the loss of the Muhammadans was so great that the king did not think it prudent to remain longer where he was. He was assassinated while returning home. Dawood, the murderer of Mujahid, was on the throne for only a month and a half as he was, in turn, murdered.

Mujahid's son, Muhammad, then ascended the throne in the year 1378 A. D. and preserved peace with as much zeal as his predecessors had persevered in war. Peace was made with Vijyanagar.

He encouraged literature and arts. He led a simple and abstemious life and said that kings were only trustees of divine wealth. When famine broke out, he employed 10,000 bullocks to bring gram from Guzerat and Malwa. The most memorable event of his government was the invitation he sent to the poet Hafiz in Persia to come and reside at his Court. The king died in 1397 A. D. after a reign of 19 years and was succeeded by his two sons whose reigns did not exceed 6 months.

Feroz Shah, son of Hussain Dawood, now ascended the throne. His reign, and that of his brother, which extended, unitedly, to 37 years, are considered by historians as marking the most prosperous period in the history of the Bahamani dynasty. Feroz conducted twenty four campaigns and considerably enlarged his dominions. His attention, like that of his predecessors and successors, was directed to the Raja of Vijyanagar whom he repeatedly attacked, taking several forts, including those of Bankapur and Pangal. The King of Vijyanagar was compelled to make peace in 1406 and by the terms his daughter was given in marriage to the Sultan and a large indemnity was paid. Feroz was a great patron of learning and built an observatory. He indulged in a plurality of wives and filled his harem with beautiful women selected from thirteen different races. He made a point of copying sixteen pages of the Koran every fourth day. He died in 1422 A.D.

Ahmed Shah Wali, or "the Saint," then ascended the throne of his brother. He invaded Vijyanagar with a large army. Devaraya, the king of Vijyanagar, was compelled to sue for peace and agree to pay all arrears of

tribute and to send his son as a hostage. On his return from this expedition, happening to pass through Bidar, he founded and built a city on the site of the ancient capital of the Hindus. It is related that while hunting, a fox turned upon the king's hounds and fought with them. The king was astonished and so were his courtiers. They admired the tract which could breed so phenomenal an animal. The place was not wanting in beauty. It had military advantages. The king decided on building for his son there a palace and designated it as "Zuch Mahal." The palace with an area marked out for a town and a considerable vacant space was then girt round by a strong wall with ramparts and massive towers. The new city was completed in 1432 A. D. and became thenceforward the capital of the kingdom. Gulburga deserted, sank into insignificance. Ahmed Shah died in 1435 after a reign of twelve years and was buried at Bidar. His mausoleum resembles those at Gulburga and Golconda. It has a square basement measuring 50 feet each side; the dome and walls are inlaid from top to bottom with stones of various colours on a gold ground and mixed with mother-o'-pearl. Owing to lapse of time the ornaments have been damaged and the inscriptions have faded. Gulburga remained the capital of the Bahamani Government during the reign of the first eight kings, after which the seat of Government was transferred to Bidar which remained the capital of the Bahamanis as long as the dynasty lasted. Allauddin succeeded his father, Ahmed, and his first care was to engage in hostilities with the King of Vijyanagar. He ruled between the years 1435 and 1457 A. D. and died in 1457 after a reign of 23 years.

He was then succeeded by his son, Humayun the tyrant, who, after a reign of three years and a half—remarkable only for his cruelties—was murdered by his own servants while he was sleeping in a state of intoxication.

His infant son, Nizam Shah, now ascended the throne in 1461 A. D. The Government was conducted by his mother and two ministers of state of whom the most distinguished was Muhammad Gawan. By their efforts the evil effects of the last reign were corrected. Nizam Shah lived but a short time and died two years after his accession.

His brother, Muhammad, Shah ascended the throne in 1463 A. D. in the ninth year of his age. The affairs of the State were conducted as in the late reign by the queen mother and her two ministers. The education of the king was superintended with so much care by one of the ministers, Khwaja Jehan, that, next to Feroz Shah, this monarch was esteemed the most learned



ABDULLA QUTUB SHAH



prince of his line. During his rule the Bahamani kingdom covered its greatest extent of territory and stretched from the western to the eastern sea, from the Konkan to Masulipatam. The administration of Mohammad Gawan has no parallel in the history of the Bahamani dynasty. He devoted himself completely to the service of the State. No department escaped his attention. He organized the finances, improved the administration of justice, encouraged public education, instituted a survey of village lands to make the State revenue demand just and equitable, and put down corrupt practices. Those guilty of peculation were called to account. The army was reformed. Better discipline was enforced and the prospects of the soldiers were improved. In justice, penetration and profundity of reflection, Mohammad Gawan was the most accomplished man of his age. In the year 1480 A. D. he built a madrassa, or college, of which one minaret, a portion of the lustrous square, alone now remain. When it was in use as a powder magazine after the capture of the city by Aurangzeb, lightning struck it and reduced it to its present condition. Muhammad Gawan was murdered early in 1482 A. D.

The prestige of the dynasty began to decline after the death of Muhammad Shah III and his able minister, Mohammad Gawan.

Muhammad Shah, the son of the late monarch, then ascended the throne and reigned for thirty seven years, but the royal power had long departed from his house. He appointed Hussain Berry, the principal instigator of the murder of the minister, as chief counsellor, but, in a short while, ordered him to be assassinated. Kasim Berud succeeded to the vacant post and he and his son, Ameer Berud, took the entire management of the State into their own hands, leaving their master nothing but the name of king. Muhammad Shad fled from his capital to Ahmednagar and there died in 1518 A. D.

It was during this ruler's time that the Bahamani dynasty was broken up and reduced to pieces by its discordant elements. Out of it arose five separate Mussalman kingdoms, generally known as the five Shahi kingdoms of the Deccan, the governor of each division having asserted his rebellious independence.

In 1518 A. D. Muhammad Shah IV died. His minister, Ameer Berud, placed Muhammad's son, Ahmed Shah III, on the throne. He reigned until 1521. In 1521 Ahmed Shah died and Ameer Berud raised his brother, Allauddin Shah, to the throne. He reigned until 1523.

In 1523, Ameer Berud deposed Allauddin Shah Bahamani and placed his brother, Wali Alla Shah, on the throne. He reigned till 1525. In 1525 Ameer Berud poisoned Wali Alla Shah and placed his nephew, Kalim Ulla Shah, on the throne. He was the last of the Bahamanis of Gulburgah.

After the death of Muhammad Shah in 1518 the kingdom remained only in name until the death of the last king in 1526 when it vanished even in name.

## THE BAHAMANI KINGS OF GULBURGA AND BIDAR.

(From Duff's Chronology of India).

A. D.

- 1347 (1) Allauddin Hassan Gangoo Bahamani.
- 1358 (2) Muhammad Shah I, son of Allauddin Hasan Gangoo.
- 1375 (3) Mujahid Shah, son of Muhammad Shah I.
- 1378 (4) Daud Shah, son of Allauddin Hasan Gangoo.
- 1378 (5) Muhammad Shah II, son of Allauddin Hasan Gangoo.
- 1397 (6) Ghiasuddin, son of Muhammad Shah II,
- 1397 (7) Shamsuddin, son of Muhammad Shah II.
- 1397 (8) Tajuddin Firoz Shah, son of Daud Shah.
- 1422 (9) Ahmed Shah I, son of Daud Shah.
- 1435 (10) Allauddin Ahmed Shah II, son of Ahmed Shah I.
- 1458 (11) Allauddin Humayun Shah, son of Ahmed Shah I.
- 1461 (12) Nizam Shah, son of Allauddin Humayun Shah.
- 1463 (13) Muhammad Shah III, son of Allauddin Humayun Shah.
- 1482 (14) Muhammad Shah, son of Muhammad Shah III.
- 1518 (15) Ahmed Shah III, son of Muhammad Shah.
- 1521 (16) Allauddin Shah, son of Muhammad Shah.
- 1523 (17) Wali Alla Shah, son of Muhammad Shah.
- 1525 (18) Kalim Ullah Shah, son of Ahmed Shah III. (died in 1526 A.D.)

The five Shahi kingdoms were the following :—

- (1) The Imad Shahi kingdom of Berar, with capital at Ellichpur, 1484 to 1568 A. D.
- (2) The Adil Shahi kingdom of Bijapur, 1489 to 1660 A. D.
- (3) The Nizam Shahi kingdom of Ahmednagar, 1490 to 1607 A. D.
- (4) The Bareed Shahi kingdom of Bidar, 1492 to 1609 A. D.
- (5) The Kutub Shahi kingdom of Golconda, 1512 to 1687.



SULTAN QULI QUTUB SHAH 1st.





The founders of these kingdoms, who had risen to high power in the service of the Bahamani dynasty, having been tempted by the increasing imbecility of the Government, set up thrones for themselves. The years which followed the establishment of these kingdoms were of perpetual struggle for mastery between the Moghuls reigning at Delhi and the great Muhammadan kingdoms which interposed between them and the Hindu kingdom of Vijayanagar in the south. For a period of 200 years these Muhammadan kingdoms had served as an effectual barrier between the Moghuls in the north, and the great Hindu state of Vijayanagar in the south ; but, at last, a combination of these five Muhammadan kings crushed the power of the mighty Hindu empire in the great battle of Talikotta (1565 A.D.) After the fall of Vijayanagar, the Mussalman kings quarrelled amongst themselves on the division of the spoils, and taking advantage of their dissensions, the Moghul Emperor, Shah Jahan, gradually encroached on their dominions, and finally absorbed them in the Moghul Empire. His son, Aurangzeb, became master of all India in the year 1687 A. D.

#### THE IMAD SHAHI KINGDOM OF BERAR. 1485 to 1568 A. D.

Berar, which was one of the five kingdoms into which the Deccan had split up after the fall of the Bahamani dynasty, was now fairly embarked on a period of independence under the Imad Shahi kings whose capital was at Ellichpur. The founder of the dynasty was one Fath-Ullah Imad Shah who had risen to high office in Berar during the reign of the Bahamani kings. He established his sovereignty in Berar in 1485 and ruled till 1504 when he was succeeded by his son, Allauddin, who, in turn, was succeeded in 1529 by his son Dariya who ruled till 1560. In 1560 Burhan ascended the throne and ruled till 1568 when the kingdom fell into the hands of a usurper, in whose time (1574) it was annexed by Ahmednagar.

#### LIST OF IMAD SHAHI KINGS OF BERAR.

A. D.

- 1485 (1) Fath-Ullah.
- 1504 (2) Allauddin.
- 1529 (3) Dariya.
- 1560 (4) Burhan.
- 1568 (5) Tatal (Usurper)

## THE ADIL SHAHI KINGDOM OF BIJAPUR.

1490 to 1660 A. D.

In the division of the Bahamani kingdom, Naldrug fell to the lot of the Adil Shahi kings of Bijapur, and they, in turn, greatly increased and strengthened its defences. It was often a cause of dissension between the Adil Shahi and the Nizam Shahi potentates, lying as it did upon the nominal frontier line of Bijapur and Ahmednagar and was besieged by both in turn, as the condition of the walls on the south face bear ample testimony, as also the marks of canon balls, as well as the breeches which had afterwards been filled up.

The founder of the Adil Shahi kingdom was Yusuf Adil Shah, who declared his independence at Bijapur in 1489. Yusuf Adil had a formidable enemy in Kasim Berud of Bidar who fomented intrigue to undermine his power and incited the Raja of Vijayanagar to declare war against him. Vijayanagar was, however, defeated owing to internal dissensions. Yusuf was succeeded by Ismail Adil Shah in whose reign there were severe wars with Vijayanagar. Krishna Davaraya, the greatest sovereign of the Vijayanagar dynasty, marched to Raichur with a large army and on the 19th of May, 1520, won a decisive victory. Never again did Ismail venture to attack Vijayanagar. He died in 1534 and was succeeded by Mallu Adil Shah, who was deposed by Ibrahim Adil Shah in 1535.

Ibrahim Adil Shah ascended the throne in 1535 A. D. and ruled till 1558 A.D. Civil strife at Vijayanagar tended to increase the power of Ibrahim and, moreover, war continued between Bijapur and Ahmednagar. There is an inscription dated 1548 A. D. in the Fort of Paranda which mentions the surrender of Ahmednagar to Boorkhan Nizam Shah.

In 1558 A. D. Ali Adil Shah succeeded to the throne. When Ali Adil Shah, son of the king, visited Naldrug, he added to its fortifications, rebuilt the western wall and made many other additions with a view to make the fort well nigh impregnable; but, his greatest work was the erection of a stone dam across the river Borri, which, by retaining the water above it, afforded the garrison an unlimited supply. There is an inscription dated 1613 stating that this dam attained very great fame.

It was during the reign of Ali Adil Shah that the confederacy of the Deccan sultanates was formed against Vijayanagar. This was strengthened by a matrimonial alliance between Ahmednagar and Bijapur. Chand Bibi

the daughter of the king of Ahmednagar stands forth as one of the noblest figures in the history of Bijapur. In 1565, the confederacy destroyed the Empire of Vijayanagar at the Battle of Tallikota.

Under his successor, Ibrahim II, Bijapur attained its high water-mark of prosperity. The Sultan patronized learning and the fine arts and was passionately fond of music and singing. The Gol Gumbaz and many other buildings were erected during his time.



SULTAN ALI ADIL SHAH I.  
He was famous in his time as the builder of the Borri Dam.

Until 1656, Bijapur enjoyed comparative immunity from troubles, within and without, but after the accession of Ali Adil Shah II, a great convulsion took place in his kingdom. Shivaji's power grew daily. He threw off the yoke of the Adil Shahi Government and engaged in open hostilities with it. He slew Afzal Khan, the Shah's general, and plundered his army. Meanwhile, the Moghals enter on the scene.

And in 1686, Aurangzeb marched south to reduce Bijapur which he captured, along with the territories won by the kingdom, which then became a portion of the great Moghal Empire.

#### LIST OF ADIL SHAHI KINGS OF BIJAPUR.

A. D.

- 1490 (1) Yusuf Adil Shah.
- 1510 (2) Ismail.
- 1534 (3) Mallu.
- 1535 (4) Ibrahim I.
- 1558 (5) Ali I.
- 1579 (6) Ibrahim II
- 1612 (7) Muhammad.
- 1660 (8) Ali II.

#### THE BAREED SHAHI KINGS OF BIDAR. 1491 to 1609 A. D.

The Bareed Shahi dynasty was founded in 1491 by Kasim Bareed, the minister of Muhammad Shah, fourteenth king of the Bahamani dynasty. Muhammad Shah was a careless voluptuary and left to his minister the administration of his kingdom, which the revolt of the provincial Governors had reduced to the narrowest limits of the capital city of Bidar and the adjacent districts. Though he was succeeded by four of his descendants the sovereignty of the Bahamanis was from that time merely nominal and the last of them Kalim Ullah Shah died in exile in 1526. Kasim Bareed who usurped the throne in the very capital of the sovereign and established the dynasty of Bareed Shahi ruled the kingdom till 1504, when he was succeeded by his son Amir who died in 1558. Ali Bareed was the next king. He built the palace with its appertaining buildings and added the outward gate which bears his name and the year 1550. He surrounded the "Pattah" with its bold wall and ditch, completing a circle of fortification of about 3 miles. Ali Bareed died in the year 1582 and was buried at Bidar. Close by are sixty low tombs which are said to be those of Ali's wives, and a strange legend says that they were all killed by his order in a single night. No doubt Ali Bareed met with terrible reverses. Having offended Shah Tahir, the envoy of Burhan Shah, who was sent to congratulate him on his accession, he incurred the resentment of that monarch, and in the war which followed he was divested of almost all his territories. The grandson of Burhan Shah, Murtuza Nizam Shah, besieged Bidar, and would have taken it, but for assistance rendered to it by Ali Adil

Shah of Bijapur. It is quite probable that during these reverses, Ali Bareed may have ordered his wives to be slain, but more probably these tombs are those of children and relatives who died during Ali Bareed's long reign of 45 years, or subsequently.

Kasim Bareed II, who ruled between the years 1589 and 1562, built the city Masjid soon after the death of Ali Bareed upon the plain to the north-west of the city, the place where the kings of the Bareed Shahi dynasty reposed beneath many high and shadowy tombs. After the death of Ameer II, the last of the Bareed Shahi kings, Bidar was annexed by the kingdom of Bijapur.

#### LIST OF BAREED SHAHI KINGS OF BIDAR.

- (1) Kasim Bareed Shah I, 1491 to 1504.
- (2) Amir I, 1504 to 1538.
- (3) Ali Bareed. 1538 to 1582.
- (4) Ibrahim Bareed, 1582 to 1589.
- (5) Kasim Bareed II, 1589 to 1592.
- (6) Mirza Ali, 1592 to 1607.
- (7) Amir II, 1607 to 1609.

#### THE NIZAM SHAHI KINGS OF AHMEDNAGAR.

1490 to 1607 A. D.

Ahmednagar was the capital of the Nizam Shahi kings between 1490 and 1607. In 1490 Ahmed Nizam Shah Bahri defeated Sultan Muhammad Shah II, Bahamani, assumed independence and founded the Nizam Shahi dynasty of the Deccan. He ruled till 1508. In 1495 Ahmed Nizam Shah Bahri founded the city of Ahmednagar. In 1508 Boorhan Nizam Shah of Ahmednagar succeeded his father Ahmed Nizam Shah I, and ruled till 1554. An inscription of Boorhan Nizam Shah dated 1521 is in the mosque at Ashti in the Bir district. The fort at Qundahar contains an inscription of Murtuza Nizam Shah I, 1565 to 1586. A Turkish gunner, Aga Rumi, was employed for the construction of certain bastions and walls. In 1579 it was specially open to an invasion, for in that year the occupant of the throne was a young boy and the regent was a woman, named Chand Bibi, whose history has been celebrated by Meadows Taylor in his interesting novel "A Noble Queen". For 20 years this brave woman maintained a firm front against all her foes, until at last in 1600 she was murdered by her own troops while defending the capital against the Moghal army. Ahmednagar now remained for some time in the

Emperor's possession but the cause of the Nizam Shahi kings was espoused by Malik Amber, an Abyssinian who, for nearly 25 years, was the virtual governor. This man was a thorn in the side of the Emperor Jehangir who never speaks of him in his memoirs without adding the word "accursed". But inscriptions speak of Malik Amber as "the benefactor of mankind". After the death of this adventurer in 1626, the Moghal armies gradually increased their hold upon the kingdom until at last in 1633, Prince Aurangazeb captured the kingdom, which then became a province of the Moghal Empire with Aurangazeb as its Viceroy.

#### LIST OF NIZAM SHAHI KINGS OF AHMEDNAGAR.

1492 to 1632.

- (1) Ahmed Ibn Nizam Shah, 1492 to 1508.
- (2) Burhan, 1508 to 1554.
- (3) Hussain, 1554 to 1565.
- (4) Murtaza, 1565 to 1588.
- (5) Miran Hussain, 1588 to 1589.
- (6) Ismail, 1589 to 1590.
- (7) Burhan II, 1590 to 1594.
- (8) Ibrahim, 1594 to 1595.
- (9) Ahmed II, 1595.
- (10) Bahadur, 1595 to 1607.
- (11) Murtuza II, 1607 to 1610.
- (12) Boorhan Nizam Shah III, 1610 to 1630.
- (13) Hussain Nizam Shah, 1630 to 1632.

#### THE QUTUB SHAHI KINGS OF GOLCONDA.

1512 to 1687.

Sultan Quli Qutub Shah, a Turkoman adventurer from Persia, who had risen in the Bahamani service to be Governor of Telingana, was independant in all but name until 1512 A. D. An inscription on the walls of a mosque in the fort of Golconda, dated 1518, shows that the suzerainty of the Bahamani king was still recognised when he came into collision with the Hindu State of Warangal. War ensued on a demand by the Warangal Rajah for the restitution of conquests, and thus ultimately resulted in the further loss of Golconda, together with much booty, and of his son who was taken prisoner and put to death by the Qutub Shahi king.



ANOTHER POTRAIT OF ABDULLA QUTUB SHAH, SIXTH OF THE QUTUB SHAHI LINE





Between the years 1512 and 1543 the remaining portions of the Hindu Kingdom were incorporated with the dominions acquired by Sultan Quli Qutub Shah, the founder of the Qutub Shahi dynasty, who had his capital at Golconda. During this period there was considerable trade between Golconda and the east coast.

During 1519 and 1525 (926 and 932 H.) he was engaged in defeating Shitab Khan, a zemindar of Warangal, and annexing to his own the forts of Khammamet and Vemalkonda. In 1526 and '27 he occupied Kondapalli, Rajahmundry and Ellore and the river Godavari was fixed as his northern boundary. In 1533 he fought against Ismail Adil Shah at Koelkonda, where one of the soldiers of Ismail, coming out of an ambush, inflicted a wound on the face of Sultan Quli, which defaced him for the rest of his life. The sudden illness and death of Ismail on 16th Safar 941 H. (1534) turned the scales in favour of Sultan Quli and he captured the forts of Koelkonda and Kohir. In 1535 he defeated Rajah Harichand and occupied Nalgundah; afterwards Kondbir also fell to his lot.

Sultan Quli had by this time grown very old and his son Jamshed was yearning for the throne. Consequently, Sultan Quli was put to death at the instigation of Jamshed by one Mir Mahmud Hamadani on the last monday Jamadi I, 950 H. (1544) while he was engaged in prayer in the assembly mosque of the fort of Golconda.

After the death of Jamshed, his infant son, Subhan Quli, was placed on the throne and Saif Khan, Ainul-Mulk, was sent for from Ahmednagar for the performance of the duties of regent during the boy's minority, but Jagdeva Rao, Naikwari, desired to enthrone Daulat Quli, the fifth brother of Jamshed, (who was kept a prisoner at the fort of Bhongir on account of his idiocy) in order to become virtual ruler. Saif Khan, soon after establishing himself at Golconda, managed to render Jagdeva Rao submissive, and although Dary Imad Shah of Ellichpur had espoused the cause of Jagdeva Rao and Daulat Quli, yet Saif Khan succeeded in again keeping Daulat Quli a prisoner at Bhongir and in imprisoning Jagdeva Rao at Golconda. This incident gave Saif Khan paramount power in the Deccan which displeased the other nobles of the court who jointly made secret overtures to Ibrahim Quli, who, after abandoning the fort of Devarkonda for fear of Jamshed and remaining for some time at Bidar, was now passing a peaceful time at the court of Ramraj of Vijayanagar. They sent him an invitation to occupy his paternal throne, on which Ibrahim left Ramraj and on passing the frontier of

Golconda, the Naikwaris of Koelkonda helped him in forming an army. When the news of the advent of Ibrahim reached Golconda, the Naikwaris of the fort imprisoned Subhan Quli and on 12th Rajab 957 H. (12th July 1550) Ibrahim entered the fort of Golconda unmolested and was proclaimed king. Mustafa Khan Ardastani was appointed Peshwa and Mir Jumla, and Ibrahim had his own sister married to Mustafa Khan.



NEK NAM KHAN.

Prime Minister of Sultan Abdulla Qutub Shah, the seventh King of Golconda.

In 1554 Ibrahim Qutub Shah in conjunction with Hussain Nizam Shah laid siege to Gulburga and Ibrahim Adilshah opposed them with the help of Ramraj. But, before the commencement of operations a sensible letter was sent by Ramraj to Ibrahim Qutub Shah which had a most salutary effect, in that peace was concluded and the three bellicose kings met at the "Sangam" (the meeting place) of the rivers Bhima and Krishna, and each one of them peacefully returned to his country.



SULTAN QULI QUTUB SHAH AND IBRAHIM QULI QUTUB SHAH



Ibrahim Quli ruled from 1550 to 1580. He is described in one of the inscriptions on the Makki Darwajah in the fort as "the greatest of sovereigns, the refuge of water and clay, the opener of the gates of benevolence to all creatures". He had an able general in Mustafa Khan who is described as 'the pillar of the empire, the prop of his kingdom, the collector of books and the disperser of armies'. His second great general was Ibrahim Rifat Khan Lori, also known as Malak Nazab.



SULTAN MOHAMMAD QULI QUTUB SHAH,  
Fifth of the Qutub Shahi line.

After a short illness Ibrahim expired on the 21st Rabi 988 H. (1580). Besides administering the country, he took a keen interest in the welfare of the people of Golconda. He also repaired and fortified the fort and built a small mosque midway on the steps to Balahisar. The Hussain Sagar, Budwell and Kankor tanks, Ibrahim Bagh, Baghe Gulshan and the village of Ibrahimpatan are a few outstanding results of his labours. His tomb is larger in dimensions than that of his predecessors and was once beautifully decorated with tiles of different colours.

Ibrahim was succeeded by his third son Muhammad Quli, who founded the city of Hyderabad in 1590. He erected many buildings besides bazaars, shops, baths, madrasas, and mosques. The city was surrounded by gardens which extended as far as 20 miles east and west. Narkhora, Ibrahimpatan, Bhongir and Patancheroo were its four cardinal points.

After capturing the fort of Mussalmurg, Muhammad Quli occupied Nundiyal and Kalabgur in 1594. Malik Aminul Mulk, his Mir Jumla, rendered him distinguished services and subordinated many outlaws.



PRINCE MIRZA MOHAMMAD AMIN,  
Brother of Ibrahim Quli and father of Sultan Mohamad Quli.

Shah Abbas, son of Shah Tahmasp Safavi and his ambassador, came to the court of Golconda, via Goa, with many valuable presents during his reign in 1603. He had to prolong his stay in the Dilkusha garden of Hyderabad owing to the constant aggressions of the Moghal army. He was allowed to return to Persia only in 1609. On the 17th Zil Qadah 1020 Muhammad Quli expired and was buried in the "Langare Faiz asar."

He was much interested in architecture. The Char Minar, Char Kaman, Jamay Masjid and other structures were built by him during his peaceful reign in which the Qutbshahi kingdom was at the zenith of its prosperity.

After the demise of Muhammad Quli, his nephew, Sultan Muhammad, son of Prince Mirza Muhammad Amin, was placed on the throne by Mir Momin of Astrabad, in accordance with the last injunctions of the deceased king. The new king was also the son-in-law of Muhammad Quli, having married his daughter Hayat Buksh Begum in 1607.



MIRZA AHMED

A famous Satirist and Poet of the Imperial Moghal Court who died at Golconda.

In 1614 Hussain Beg Quibchachi, an ambassador of Shah Abbas of Persia, came to Hyderabad and returned in 1616 accompanied by Shaikh Muhammad Ibne Khatoon. In 1617 two ambassadors of the Emperor Jahangir, Mir Makki and Jadoo Rao, visited Hyderabad for the first time. Sultan Muhammad received them with due honour and sent a "peshkash"



of 15 lakhs to the Emperor. On the occasion of Prince Khurram's (Shah Jahan) visit to Burhanpur and Masulipatam in 1622 when he was forsaken by many of his nobles, Sultan Muhammad treated him generously and helped him with money.

About 6 miles east of the city of Hyderabad, the foundation of a fort and city called Sultan-nagar was laid by Sultan Muhammad in 1624, but owing to his premature death on the 13th Jamadi I, 1035 H. (1625) the work was abandoned for good. The chief memorial of the reign of Sultan Muhammad is the Mecca Musjid and the first Qutbshahi history, the "Tarikha Sultan Muhammad Qutbshahi", was compiled during his reign.



SULTAN ABDULLA QUTUB SHAH

He was the sixth of the Kings of Golconda.

The next ruler was Abdulla Qutub Shah whose reign was full of sorrow and trouble. The capital fell into the hands of the Moghals and was plundered and laid waste. In 1656 Aurangazeb first commenced



TARAMATI THE FAVOURITE MISTRESS OF ABUL HASAN TANA SHAH  
LAST QUTUB SHAHI KING



to actively interfere in Hyderabad politics and from that date till 1687, when the kingdom was finally conquered, the capital of the Deccan was the scene of constant warfare.

The immediate cause of Aurangzeb's attack on Golconda was an appeal from Mir Jumla, the prime minister, whose son had involved him in a dispute with the Court. Mir Jumla, finding himself unable to obtain such concessions as he desired from his own sovereign, determined to throw himself on the protection of the Moghal Emperor. Such an opportunity for intrigue suited Aurangzeb's character, and he strongly urged his father



MOHAMMAD SAYEED, MIR JUMLA

He intrigued with the Moghal Court and brought about the humiliation of Sultan Abdulla Qutub Shah from whom Aurangzeb exacted a large indemnity.

to entertain Mir Jumla's petition. Shah Jehan influenced by his advice issued a mandate to Abdulla to redress the complaints of his minister, but Abdulla was so incensed at this questioning of his independence that he sequestered Mir Jumla's property and committed his son to prison. Shah

Jehan then despatched Aurangazeb to carry out his demands into effect by force of arms and he took Abdulla Qutub Shah so completely by surprise that he had to flee to the hill fort of Golconda, while Hyderabad fell into the hands of the Moghals. Abdulla did all in his power to negotiate reasonable terms, but the Moghals were inexorable, and he was forced to accept the severe conditions imposed on him viz., to give his daughter in marriage to Aurangazeb's eldest son with a dowry in land and money ; to pay a crore of rupees as the first instalment of a yearly tribute and to make up the arrears of past payments in two years. This unhappy monarch died in 1672 and was succeeded by his son-in-law Abul Hasan, more familiarly known as the "good king Thanah Shah", who also fell a prey to the relentless ambition of Aurangazeb.



SULTAN ABUL HASAN THANA SHAH

The last of the Golconda Kings. During his time Aurangazeb captured Golconda and Hyderabad and sent him as a prisoner to Daulatabad Fort, where he died in 1687.

Before passing, it may be mentioned here as an interesting item that in 1622 the English traders applied to the King of Golconda for an order to protect them from bad usage at the hands of the petty chiefs and



PREMAMATI ANOTHER FAVOURITE MISTRESS OF ABUL HASAN TANA SHAH  
LAST OF THE QUTUB SHAHI KINGS



a document was given to them known as the "Golden Firman" by which they were given permission to trade at any of the ports in the Golconda kingdom. On their part the English engaged to import into the King's dominions Persian horses and other breeds of which he was to have the preference of purchase. Six years later the king granted them a second Farman allowing increased trading facilities. Thus they established a fresh factory forty six miles to the north of Masulipatam. Various European



SYED MUZZAFFAR

First Prime Minister of Sultan Abul Hasan Thana Shah.

travellers from Sir Thomas Roe downwards who had visited the kingdom from time to time bear testimony to the general prosperity of the Deccan. Monsieur Thevenot, a French traveller, visited the capital of Golconda in the year 1667, and he tells us that he found many rich merchants in the town, also bankers and jewellers and many skilled artisans.

About the year 1683 Abul Hasan appears to have become irregular in payment of the tribute to Delhi and this brought the Imperial



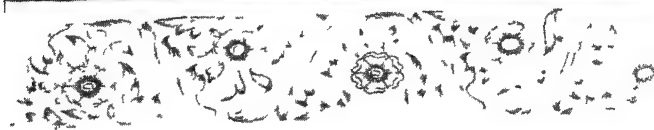
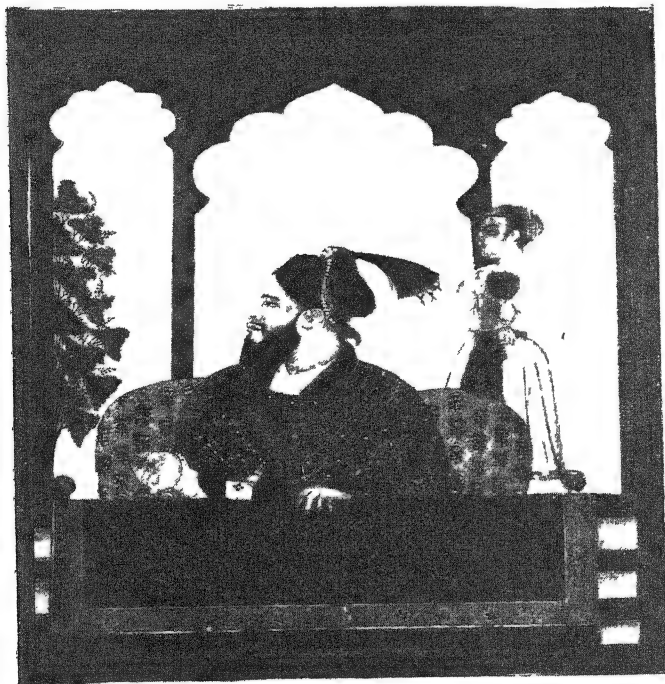
Forces against the city. Aurangzeb also resented the power of the two Hindu ministers of Abul Hasan, Akkanna and Madanna. For seven



PANDIT MADANNAH  
Hindu Prime Minister of Sultan Thana Shah

months he bravely defended the fort of Golconda and lost it by treachery in 1687. He was sent a prisoner to Daulatabad where he resided till his death. Abul Hasan was a popular monarch. In the Deccan many stories of his kindness and goodness are still current and his ballads and amatory verses still survive. Aurangzeb now took possession of all the territories of the Deccan, but the occupation was purely military. The people were never really subdued. On the death of Aurangzeb in 1707 the fortunes of the Moghal Empire, which had reached the zenith of its greatness under his rule, began to decline and his wide domain was broken to pieces. The Mussalman viceroys rapidly became sovereign princes. Asaf Jah, best known as Nizam-ul-Mulk (Regulator of the State), a veteran warrior, established his independent power as Subedar of the Deccan in 1715, with Hyderabad as his capital.

پادشاه ثناء شاہ



ANOTHER POTRAIT OF THANA SHAH, LAST QUTUB SHAHI KING





PREMA MATI A FAVORITE MISTRESS OF SULTAN ABUL HASAN TANA SHAH  
LAST OF THE QUTUB SHAHI.

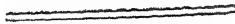




PANDIT AKANNAH.  
Hindu Prime Minister of Sultan Thana Shah.

## THE QUTUBSHAHI KINGS OF GOLCONDA.

- (1) Sultan Quli Qutub Shah 1512 to 1533.
- (2) Jamshed, 1513 to 1550.
- (3) Ibrahim Quli Qutub Shah, 1550 to 1580.
- (4) Muhammad Quli Qutub Shah, 1580 to 1612.
- (5) Muhammad Qutub Shah, 1612 to 1626.
- (6) Abdulla Quli Qutub Shah, 1626 to 1672.
- (7) Abul Hasan Thana Shah, 1672 to 1687.





SULTAN ABUL HASAN TANA SHAH  
On Horseback





## DYNASTIC HISTORY OF HIS EXALTED HIGHNESS THE NIZAM.

THE family of His Exalted Highness the Nizam, pre-eminent in rank and power among the ruling princes of India, is a very ancient and illustrious one, and traces its origin, on the father's side, to the first Khalifa Abubaker, and, on the mother's side, to the Prophet Muhammad himself. On both sides the descent of this august ruler is from the Quraish, the most noble of the Arab tribes. Fehr, surnamed the Quraish, is considered the twenty-eighth descendant of Ismail, the son of Ibrahim or Abraham.

Abdulla, surnamed Abubaker, was the fourth convert that Muhammad made, and he was preceeded by Khadijah, the Prophet's wife, his servant Zadi Ibn Harutha, and Ali, the son of Abu Talib.

Abubaker brought over to Islam five of the principal men of Mecca who were afterwards of the greatest service and assistance to Muhammad and lay hid with him in the cave of Mount Tar when he was in imminent danger from the Quraish who had resolved to put him to death. One of his descendants, after some generations, Shaikh Shahabuddin, who flourished in one of the southern provinces of Persia in the thirteenth century was celebrated for his sanctity and learning. Three centuries after this holy man's death, his lineal descendant, Nawab Abid Kuli Khan who had been the Kazi of Bokhara, came to India in 1658 during the reign of the Moghul Emperor Shahjehan. He was received with much distinction at the Court where he rose rapidly to a high position. In 1660 he was made one of the Ministers and six years afterwards Silladar of Ajmere. In 1670 he was promoted to the Subah of Multan, and he subsequently served with distinction at Bijapur. In 1674 he went on a pilgrimage to Mecca and after his return the title of Kalijkhan was conferred upon him and he was regarded as the chief of the Turani, or foreign nobles.

In 1681 he became the chief minister to the Emperor Aurangazeb, and next year he accompanied him to the Deccan and was made Subedar of Zafiabad. In 1687 he took part in the siege of Golconda under the Emperor Aurangazeb and after winning fame as a brilliant

general received his death wound while gallantly leading a charge against the enemy. His right arm was shattered by a cannon ball but he refused to dismount and rode back to camp.

When the Emperor Aurangzeb heard of the General's mishap he sent his own physician to attend to his wound. The next day Aurangzeb sent Asad Khan Jamadal Ali Mulk to enquire after his health. He found the Khan seated, holding a cup of coffee in his left hand, while the surgeons were operating upon the wound. He said that he felt well and hoped soon to resume his place in the service of the Emperor. But three days afterwards he died. Aurangzeb, who is said to have been much affected by the news of his death, gave orders that the brave man's remains should be interred in the spot where his tomb now stands. It is in Asafnagar—a village beyond the Goshamahal troop lines on the road to Golconda.

He was succeeded, in all his honours and emoluments, by his son Mir Shahabuddin Ghaziuddin Khan Feroz Jung. He came to India from Samarkhand ten years after his father. His first enterprise was in Rajputana where he was despatched against the Rana of Udaipur. He was successful and received the title of "Khan" and an increase in mansab. In 1682 he fought a successful battle against the Mahrattas, for which the title of Ghaziuddin Khan Bahadur was bestowed upon him. In 1683, he captured one of Sambhaji's strongholds and obtained the title of Feroz Jung (successful in war). In 1704 we see him easily subduing one Parya Naik, the Bajdar chief of Wakimpura. But the next year the Emperor had to march against the Naik as he had recommenced his disturbances. In 1705 Feroz Jung was appointed Subedar of Berar and in 1707 when at Ellichpur, the news of the Emperor's death reached him. In 1708 he was appointed Subedar of Gujrat by the Emperor Bahadur Shah. He had married a Syed lady, a descendant of the Prophet, and hence the family from that date adopted the distinctive title of "Mir". In the year 1671 the wife of Ghaziuddin, a daughter of Sadulla Khan, a Minister of the Emperor Shahjehan, gave birth to a child at Delhi named Mir Kamruddin, who now succeeded to his father's titles after his death and subsequently became the first of the Nizams. This talented young man developed all his father's talents for war and diplomacy, and in time became one of the most renowned soldier-statesmen who swayed or guided the destinies of the Great Moghal. In 1712, when Bahadur Shah's son, Jehangir Shah, ascended the throne, he appointed him to a position of importance near his person.

When Farukh Sayyar became Emperor in 1713 one of his first acts was to appoint Mir Kamruddin Chin Kulich Khan, Subedar, or Viceroy, of the Deccan, with the title of Nizam-ul-Mulk (Regulator of the State) Feroz Jung. After fighting an engagement with the Mahrattas at Paithan, Nizam-ul-Mulk went towards Jalna in 1714 for the purpose of chastising the Mahrattas, who had been giving trouble in the districts and returned to Aurangabad after having fought two or three successful engagements with them. Shortly after his return to Aurangabad, news reached him of the appointment of one Syed Hussain Ali Khan to the subedarship of the Deccan and Nizam-ul-Mulk set out for Delhi. On his arrival there he was appointed Subedar of Moradabad. He was recalled to Delhi in 1718.

The next year Emperor Farukh Sayyar was blinded and imprisoned and subsequently assassinated.

After Farukh Sayyar's death, the Sayyids placed a grandson of Aurangazeb on the throne. He assumed the title of Muhammad Shah and appointed Chin Kulich Khan as his Prime Minister. His premiership was of short duration. His attempt to effect radical reforms in the administration and to check the abuses which had crept into many departments of the State exposed him to the displeasure of the Emperor and his favourites; and the latter resorted to many species of intrigue to thwart his measures; so that he resigned his post to resume his Viceroyalty of the Deccan. On his return, he found his authority usurped by Mubariz Khan whom he had left at the head of affairs and who resisted his assumption of the Government of Hyderabad. A battle was accordingly fought between the rivals in August 1724 on the plains of Shaker Khera, or Fathay Khilda, in the present Buldana district in the Berars, where the usurper was slain and his army routed. Nizam-ul-Mulk made a triumphant entry into Hyderabad which submitted at once, together with all the provinces in the south, to his rule. And Nizam-ul-Mulk was now supreme in the Deccan. The Emperor in recognition of his valuable services wrote a rescript conferring on him the Government of the Deccan, and also sent him an elephant, jewels and the title of Asaf Jah (equal in dignity to Asoph, the Minister of Solomon) with directions to settle the affairs of the country, repress the turbulent, punish the rebellious, and cherish the people. This was in 1724 and we may say that the year marks the beginning of the independence of the Nizams.

Mir Kamruddin Asaf Jah Nizam-ul-Mulk, who after ceaseless energy for nearly quarter of a century had established his power on something like a firm basis, now completed the partially erected walls of the city and made it his capital. From this period this history of the city forms a portion of the general history of the whole of the Dominions in which all occurrences of any importance will be found recorded.



HIS HIGHNESS NAWAB MIR KAMRUDDIN CHIN KULIK KHAN  
AMIR-UL-UMRAH, NIZAM-UL-MULK ASAF JAH,  
The First Nizam and founder of the Asaf Jahi dynasty.

When Asaf Jah became Subedar of the Deccan, his jurisdiction extended over a far larger extent of territory than is now covered by the Hyderabad State. With the exception of a comparatively narrow strip of country on the western coast which belonged to the Mahrattas, his jurisdiction extended from the river Tapti to over the Mysore country and the Carnatic, right down to Trichinopoly.

In the Carnatic proper there was a Nawab, with his headquarters at Arcot, who acknowledged the supremacy of the Deccan Viceroy and was, indeed, appointed by him. On the east coast the whole of the country from Chicacole right down to the south acknowledged the suzerainty of the Deccan Viceroy. So, the Viceroyalty of the Deccan extended over almost the whole of the Indian peninsula south of the Tapti.



ANOTHER PORTRAIT OF NIZAM-UL-MULK

Asaf Jah kept the control of the army and the nobles in his own hands by a system of grants of land, or money, in return for military service and the civil administration of the Dominions was also conducted on the same principles.

After morning prayers and the customary reading of portions of the Koran he would employ himself till noon in Government business to which he gave his own personal attention, whether the matter was small or great. At 3 p. m. after the prayers incumbent at that hour he would read the Koran and hear traditions, and would freely converse with holy men and with able, learned persons. If a poet had recited a poem which deserved a present he certainly had it. He had no bigotry in his nature but had great faith in the Imams. In short, his virtues were too many to be described but to sum them up in a word, he was immensely good. The saying "the happy man is happy internally" was particularly true of him. One of the monuments he left behind is the fortification of Burhanpur which began in 1716 and was finished in his own time. In the same year he founded Nizamabad above the hill of Furdapore and there he built a mosque, a house for travellers, a palace and a bridge. He also built the walls of Hyderabad.

The administration of the country during this period not only extended over the whole of the six subhas of the Deccan but also embraced a considerable tract of land south of the river Krishna as stated above. In 1729 the Nizam ceded to his menacing rivals, the Mahrattas, the "sirdesh-mukhi", or ten per cent of the whole of his revenue, together with the "chauth", or one-fourth, of the collections from land and customs. From this period they practically divided with the Nizam the revenues of several of the Deccan subhas excepting those territories which had been ceded as jagirs by the Emperor Aurangzeb and his predecessors.

In 1757 the Emperor invited Asaf Jah to Delhi. He appointed his son, Nasir Jung, Naib of the Deccan, and repaired to Delhi. After two months the Emperor appointed him Subedar of Agra and Malwa and he proceeded to Malwa. He crossed the Jumna near Calpee and arrived in the Bundelkhand country where the Rajah joined him with a large army. At Bhopalpur, which was dependent on Malwa, he was met by Baji Rao at the head of a considerable army. In the month of Ramzan of the same year the embers of war and slaughter were kindled in the environs of this place. However, as a strong report prevailed of the approach of Nadir Shah, Asaf Jah made peace and expedited his return to Delhi. Nadir Shah, after his victory, treated him with more distinction than the other Oomrahs, and Asaf Jah succeeded to the title of "Amir-ul-Oomrah", or first of the nobles, which was vacated by Samsam-ud-Daula.

In the meanwhile, at Hyderabad, misled by evil counsellors, Nasir Jung, Naib of the Deccan, proclaimed his independence. Asaf Jah took his leave of the Emperor and proceeded to the Deccan to punish his son. A battle was fought between them near Aurangabad in 1741, when Nasir Jung, after he had received several wounds, fell into the hands of his father, who confined him for a short time in the fortress of Kandhar, near Nanded. Asaf Jah passed away at Burhanpur on the 19th June 1748 at the advanced age of 77, and his remains were removed to Aurangabad and interred in the mausoleum of the saint, Shaikh Burhanuddin, at Roza. When Nizam-ul-Mulk died his authority extended from the Nerbudda to Trichinopoly and from Masulipatam to Bijapur.

Nizam-ul-Mulk, who had married at Aurangabad, Syed-un-Nissa Begum, the daughter of a Syed nobleman of Gulburga, had by her two sons, Ghaziuddin Khan Feroz Jung and Nasir Jung and two daughters, Padsha Begum and Moshima Begum. He had also four other sons by different wives, who, beginning with the eldest, were (1) Salabat Jung, (2) Asaf Jah II, Nizam Ali Khan (3) Basalat Jung and (4) Mir Moghal Ali Khan Bahadur.

Mr. H. G. Briggs in his "Nizam" thus estimates the great Asaf Jah :—

"There is no more difficult task than to pourtray the character of the man who wins dominion by a series of feints and resolute acts—now seeming to yield to circumstances and then forcing circumstances to yield to him. If pliability of will, unparalleled duplicity, and utter unscrupulousness constitute the necessary elements to greatness, Nizam-ul-Mulk possessed them in a degree passing belief. But it must not be overlooked that Nizam-ul-Mulk lived at a time and in a country where men gloried in excelling in these qualities, and that his only superior was his great rival, the celebrated Bajee Rao, of whom it is said that "as a politician in quickly discerning and promptly counter-acting the designs of Nizam-ul-Mulk, he evinced penetration, talent, and vigour."

"Taking all the actors together, from one end to the other of Hindustan during the period that Nizam-ul-Mulk played his part, his stature takes colossal dimensions. He had won battles east, west, north, and south. The Syuds, who had set up and removed emperors like skittles ; the Viceroys of Empire, who had seen and dealt with him ; the Mahratta chieftains, who fought and treated with him, respected this man both as friend and foe. He was doubtless ambitious, but it is difficult to say whether the desire to



establish independent authority was not provoked by circumstances ; for to the last he endeavoured to assist the effete power of Delhi. He was not only a great soldier but a great diplomatist, and if Musulman were accustomed to perpetuate the memory of their heroes by posthumous ovations, India might have seen a hundred statues of her greatest Muhammadan hero of the eighteenth century. Nurtured and trained at the court of Aurangzeb, it is not strange that Nizam-ul-Mulk should have been both wily and unscrupulous ; nor yet that, like his royal master, he should have exercised his devotions to austerity ; but, unlike Aurangzeb, he was an affectionate parent, and his attachment to his friends was both sincere and steady. He left a legacy to his posterity which the rebellion of 1857 has made the greatest Muhammadan power in India."

The death of the Nizam was followed, of course, by the usual struggle for the throne. The second son of the deceased sovereign having command of the army, seized on the control of affairs, but a grandson, named Muzaffer Jung, by a favourite daughter, asserted that his claim to succeed had been recognised by the Emperor himself. A fierce contest for power ensued between them, in which one was favoured by the English, while the cause of the other was espoused by the French, the two great European powers then in the commencement of their career of contention for supremacy in the East.

The British partisan, Nasir Jung, was triumphant, but after a brief period was slain in 1750 in an encounter with some French troops who had mustered to attack his camp at Arcot. Thereupon, his former rival, Muzaffar Jung, ascended the throne but his authority was exercised under the control of the French Commander Dupleix whose will was supreme. Muzaffar Jung was not destined to enjoy even the very first fruits of power. He fell in an affray with some Pathan chiefs, who having been instrumental in placing him on the throne were disappointed at the amount of reward to which they thought their services had entitled them. Mr. Briggs writes :—The story told is that on the march back to the Deccan, these Nawabs seized a narrow pass in the vicinity of Luckreedpilly, from which it was found necessary to dislodge them before the army could move on. Muzaffer Jung led the attack in person, without the aid of his French allies, who were somewhat slow in their movements, and in the hour of success he was felled by a javelin launched by the Nawab of Kurnool, in a desperate personal encounter with that chieftain."

Mr. Briggs writes of him as follows :—

“So fell a brave and gallant youth, with noble promise of making a great and good monarch. When the dawn had scarcely crossed his face, he had rescued the very uncle, who had imprisoned him, from death in the contest against Nizam-ul-Mulk. He had been the petted child of that old man’s favourite daughter, and courtiers, as they are wont, had pleased both grandsire and grandson by the hope that the latter would worthily fill the throne of the former. The compliment repeated was soon assumed to be an expressed wish, and hence the opposition to his uncle ; he had now won that throne, and died proudly asserting his dignity against recreant nobles.”

The throne was then contested by Ghaziuddin and Salabat Jung. Ghaziuddin, the eldest son of Nizam-ul-Mulk, was poisoned by the mother of his rival and Salabat Jung then succeeded to the Government of the Deccan. But he found his position far from secure ; for, a few years later a younger brother of Salabat Jung named Nizam Ali Khan, whom he had entrusted with power, dethroned him in 1761, usurped the Viceroyalty and in 1763 put him to death. Thus, in the short space of thirteen years, three reigning princes and competitors for the musnad of Hyderabad had successively died of violent deaths.

In this connexion it is necessary to explain that Nasir Jung, Muzaffar Jung and Salabat Jung, who were the contestants for the sovereignty of the Deccan, in the short period of thirteen years, between the death of Asaf Jah Nizam-ul-Mulk and the accession of Nizam Ali Khan, have not been historically recognised as reigning sovereigns. If they had been, Nizam Ali Khan would have been known as the fifth Nizam and not the second.

## NIZAM ALI KHAN BAHADUR

1763 to 1805.

**N**IZAM ALI KHAN BAHADUR, who ascended the throne in 1763, continued to rule for over 40 years during the most eventful period in the history of India. He entered upon no undisputed inheritance and during far from quiet times. Foremost among his competitors for supremacy and possession of the Deccan were the Mahrattas.

Almost his first act on succeeding to power was to invade the Carnatic which he ravaged in 1765, exercising along the course a measure of cruelty far beyond what was necessary for his purpose, but he retired on the approach of a British force under Robert Clive. However, the Company's Government was anxious to be on good terms with him from a desire to obtain his concurrence to their retention of the maritime district known as the Northern Circars, formerly possessed by the French but now occupied by the British who had fortified their right by a Farman of the Emperor of Delhi.

In November 1766 a treaty was concluded by which, on condition of a grant of the Circars, the Company's Government agreed to furnish the Nizam with a subsidiary force when required and to pay nine lakhs of rupees a year when the assistance of their troops was not required. The Nizam, on his part, promised to assist the British Government with his troops. There were other stipulations and among them one reserving the life-right of Basalat Jung, a brother of Nizam Ali Khan, in one of the Circars, subject to his good behaviour. The aid of the British troops was afforded as provided by the treaty to enable the Nizam to proceed against Hyder Ali of Mysore then rapidly rising into power. But after a good deal of vacillation, Nizam Ali Khan preferred to unite with that adventurer against the British. The Allies were, however, not prosperous, as the Nizam was defeated by Colonel Smith and compelled to sue for peace, which was concluded by a new treaty in 1768. By the sixth article of this treaty, the East India Company and the Nawab of the Carnatic, who was a party to the treaty, were to be always ready to send two battalions of sepoy, and six pieces of artillery manned by Europeans whenever the Nizam should require them, and the situation of affairs would allow of such assistance being rendered, the Nizam paying the expenses during the time such force should be employed in his service.



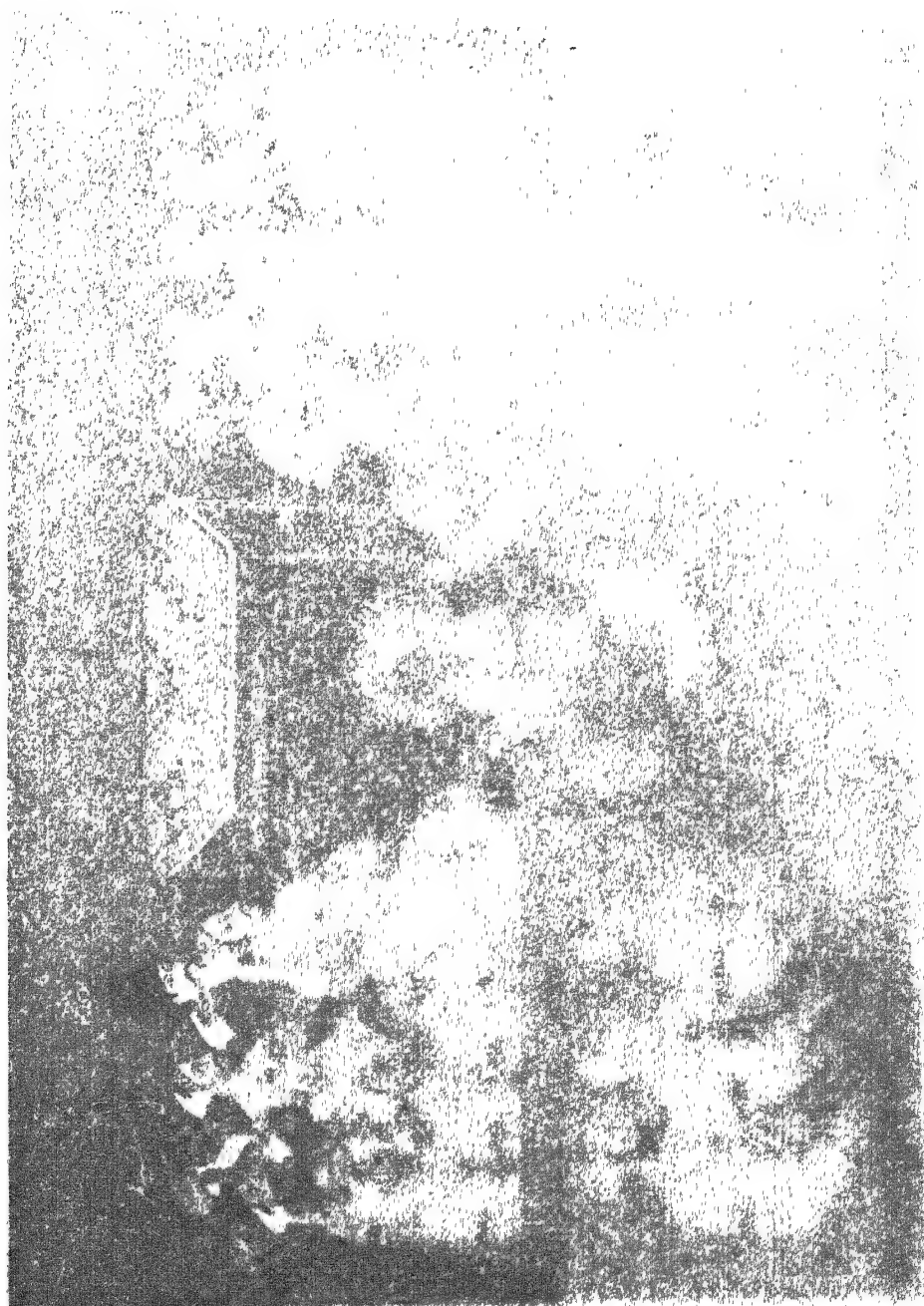
HIS HIGHNESS NAWAB MIR NIZAM ALI KHAN, ASAF JAH, NIZAM-UL-MULK  
NIZAM II.

In 1782 Basalat Jung died but the company did not obtain possession of the Circar held by him till 1788. The " peshkush ", or payment, to be made to the Nizam on account of the Circars had fallen into arrears, and was not adjusted till even a late period. These matters remaining in this state for long, the Company's Governor General, Lord Cornwallis, in 1789 addressed a letter to the Nizam explaining and interpreting the treaty of 1768, but declining to enter into any new treaty as had been suggested. This letter was subsequently declared by a resolution of the House of Commons to have the full force of a treaty executed in full form. In it the Governor General agreed that the force stipulated for in the sixth article of the Treaty of 1768 should be supplied whenever applied for, provided it was not to be employed against any power in alliance with the Company. In the

year 1790 a treaty of offensive and defensive alliance was concluded between the Nizam, the Peshwa and the Company's Government. Tippu purchased peace at the price of half of his dominions and the Nizam had no reason to be dissatisfied with his share of the spoil.

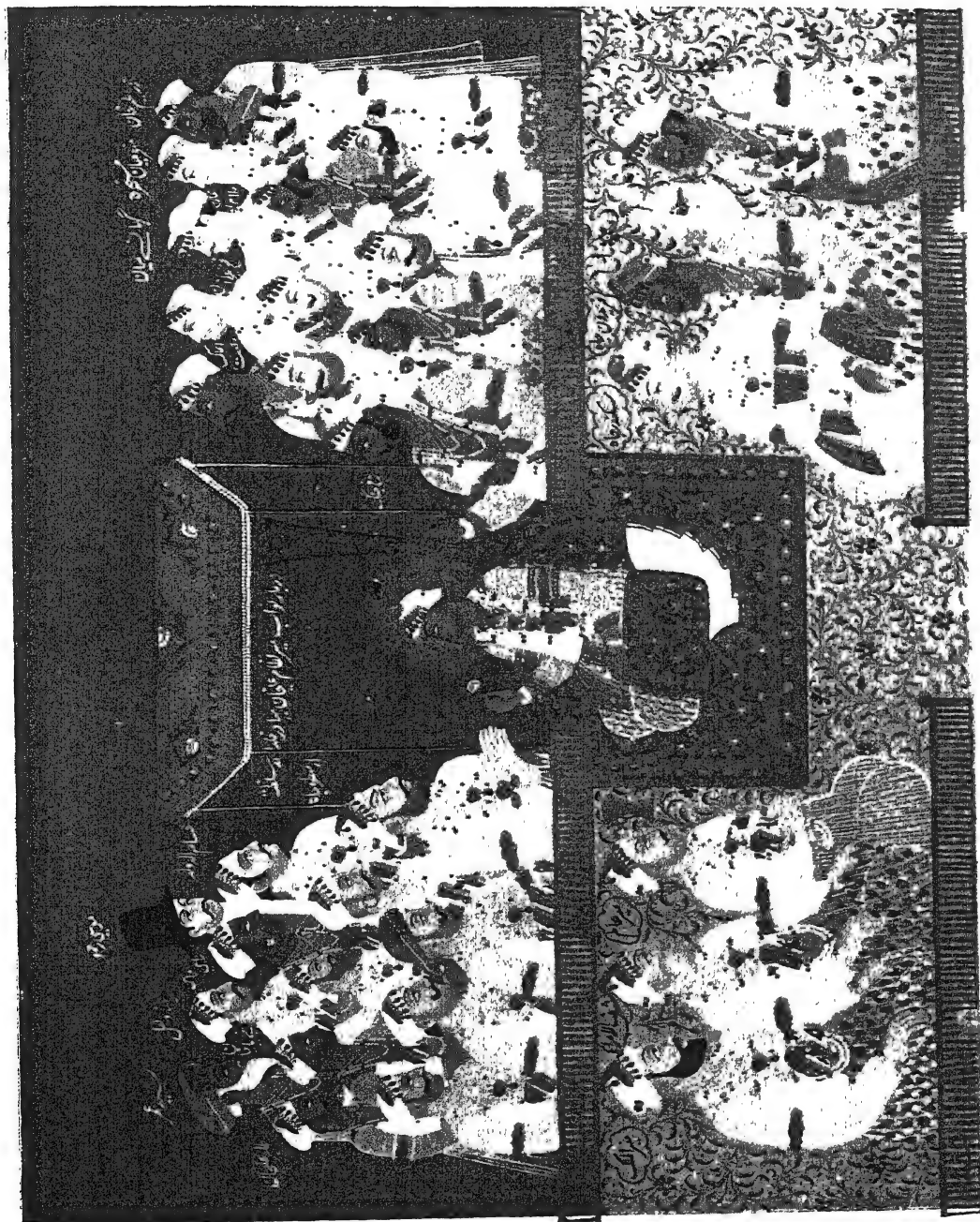
In 1793 Lord Cornwallis was succeeded by Sir John Shore, and in the following year the Mahrattas sent a paper, containing a series of demands to the Hyderabad Darbar. Since the Nizam's Government had previously agreed to it, they demanded Chauth and the Sirdeshmukhi of the several subhas and mahals. The Nizam appealed to the English for help, but his appeal was in vain. He then sought the aid of the French, and employed a French adventurer, Monsieur Raymond, who raised a force of sepoy battalions, trained and disciplined them by French officers. The Nizam now thought that he could successfully cope with the Mahrattas. But he was mistaken. In the battle of Kurdla, which took place on the 12th March 1795, the Nizam was thoroughly defeated. It must be remarked that two battalions, each a thousand strong, consisting purely of women, picked chiefly from the classes of Dher and Chamar, played a very conspicuous and gallant part, against the enemies of the Nizam. It was the fashion of the Nizams of Hyderabad, since the establishment of the dynasty up to the middle of the nineteenth century to maintain an army of women which mounted guard in the interior of the palace and accompanied the ladies of the Nizam's family wherever they moved. This relic of ancient history is said to have existed until the time of His Highness Nasir-ud-Dowla who ruled Hyderabad between the years 1829 and 1857, after whose death the interest in them having waned, they had only a nominal existence and performed their duties in a perfunctory manner until they ceased to exist.

In 1798 when Sir John Shore was succeeded by the Marquis of Wellesley, a further treaty was concluded under the terms of which all the Frenchmen in His Highness' service were dismissed, the subsidiary force was made permanent and its strength increased to six thousand sepoys with a proportionate increase in the field pieces. The subsidy to be paid by the Nizam for support of the whole was increased to Rs. 24,17,100 per annum. Then the famous league between the English, the Nizam and the Mahrattas was formed against the formidable Tippu, on the principle of an equal division of territory which resulted in the fall of Tippu and the signing of the partition treaty on July 13th, 1799. By the subsidiary Treaty of 1800 the Company's Government guaranteed the integrity of the Nizam's









A COURT SCENE IN THE TIME OF H. H. MIR NIZAM ALI KHAN BAHADUR, 2<sup>nd</sup> NIZAM  
 THE PRIME MINISTER MIR ALAM IS SEATED OPPOSITE THE NIZAM  
 M. RAYMOND CAN BE SEEN WITH HAT ON.





Government, but to enable them to fulfil the engagement, the subsidiary force was further augmented and the pecuniary payment for its maintenance was commuted for a cession of territory. The country ceded on this occasion consisted of the acquisitions made from Tippu and allotted to the Nizam under the Treaty of Seringapatam in 1792 and the Treaty of Mysore in 1799, after the fall of Tippu's power and his Government. This territory consisting of the districts of Kurnool, Cuddapah and Bellary is known at the present time under the name of the Ceded Districts. Two years afterwards another treaty was signed which limited the duty on exports and imports to five per cent. These treaties in their immediate and later effects not only form the basis of all subsequent dealings, but govern substantially England's existing relations with the Court of Hyderabad.

Nizam Ali Khan died in the year 1803 after a long and strenuous reign of over 40 years.

Mr. Briggs writes thus :—

“ So passed an eastern monarch, evincing great promise in early years for usefulness from his energetic character, but who, with increasing years, relapsed into that apathetic life which seems peculiar to an oriental climate. His career would have been one of uninterrupted success but for the disaster at Kurdlah; and that no other great calamity overtook him must be attributed to his alliance with the British Government. He was the first of his family who sought the English; and that he did not make more out of his connection was—whatever may be asserted to the contrary—in consequence of his unbounded faith in his ally. He is said to have excelled in duplicity, and that he should more than once have been caught breaking faith with the Mahrattas is not so surprising as the assertion of his minister, Rokun-ud-Dowlah, that his master had been thrice duped by the Mahrattas.”

## HIS HIGHNESS SEKUNDER JAH BAHADUR

1803 to 1829

**T**HE death of Nizam Ali Khan in August 1803 and of Azim-ul-Umrah Arastu Jah in May 1804 were followed by the undisputed succession of Sekunder Jah and the appointment of Mir Alum as Minister.

With Sekunder Jah's accession to the throne and the end of the Mahratta War, there commenced an entirely new era for Hyderabad. The history of the previous one hundred years had been one of constant warfare.



H. H. NAWAB MIR AKBER ALI KHAN SIKANDER JAH  
NIZAM III

The country had been well-nigh devastated as a result of these perpetual struggles, in many parts it was almost depopulated, and in the absence of anything like a settled government confusion and chaos reigned everywhere. The petty Rajahs and Zamindars were frequently in a state of revolt. They were always turbulent and very dilatory in the payment of their peshkush. The bigger nobles enjoyed their estates with almost regal powers. They had the power of life and death and exercised a kind of "Imperium-in-Imperio."

In 1808 died that upright and able Minister Mir Alum who was mainly instrumental in preserving amicable relations between the Nizam and the Company, and His Highness Sekunder Jah resolved to carry on the administration of the country himself, which he did till June 1809 when he appointed Nawab Munir-ul-Mulk, son of Mir Alum, as his Minister on condition that he should not interfere with the affairs of State. His was but a sinecure office, as the real ministership was bestowed upon Raja Chandulal who possessed great acuteness but whose method of administration was extremely primitive in theory as well as in practice.

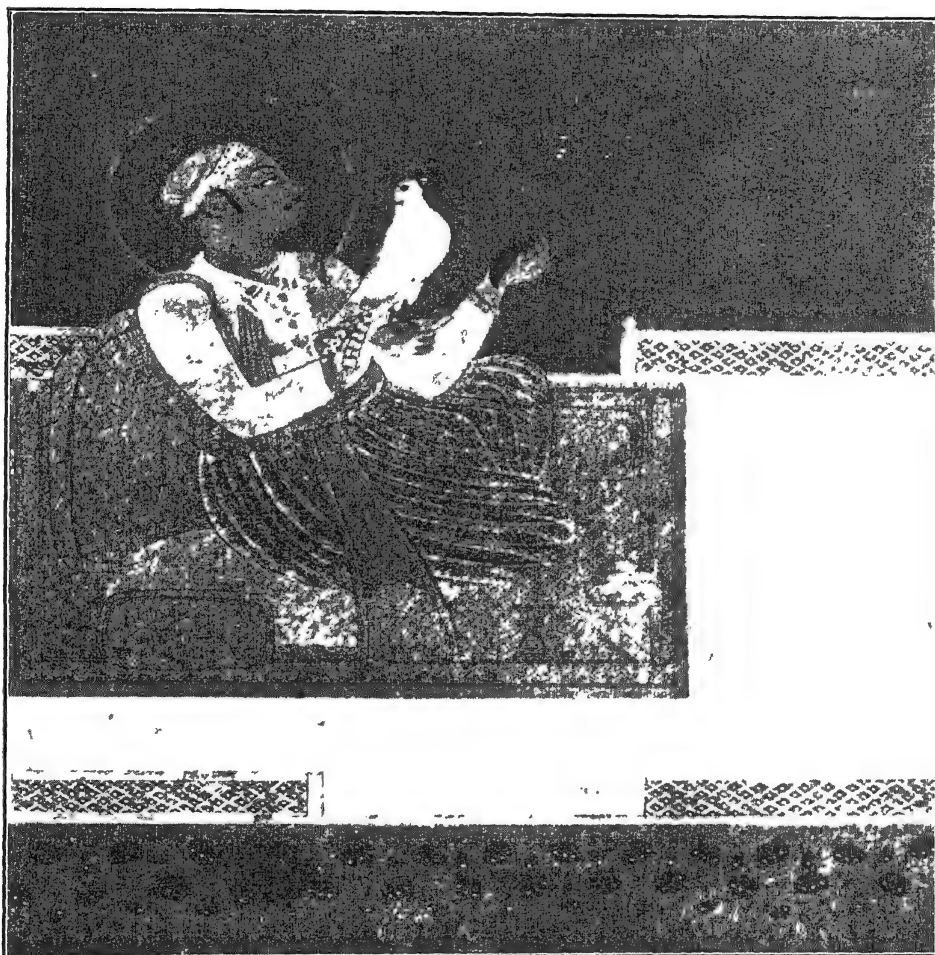
The revenue administration of the country during the period of Raja Chandulal was entirely in the hands of wealthy farmers to whom the Government leased out almost all the districts in the Dominions with limited power of control over them. These farming contractors were mostly Arab chiefs, sowcars, or other influential individuals of the State, and before being put in charge of one or more districts they were required to advance a considerable portion of the anticipated revenue. These contractors who were known as "farming talukdars" had only one thought, and that was of course how to speedily recoup the money they had laid out and at the same time make a handsome profit.

The noblemen who took these contracts generally resided in the metropolis and sublet their districts to others who screwed as much money as possible out of the ryots. These irresponsible interlopers taking advantage of the non-existence of judicial and revenue tribunals to which the ryots could appeal, freely worked out their wicked will.

It may be mentioned here that although given on contract, the Government had reserved to itself the right of taking over the districts and giving them to other Talukdars whenever it chose. The State thus secured to itself a certain fixed revenue, while the ryots were left absolutely without protection.

In 1822, after the end of the Mahratta War, an attempt was made to improve the Nizam's internal administration by introducing English supervision. Sir Charles (afterwards Lord) Metcalfe, the eminent civil servant and statesman, was now Resident at Hyderabad. He induced His Highness Sekunder Jah to allow European officers to superintend the different districts, and to make a settlement in land revenue. This system was given trial for eight years, so that the country gradually passed into a comparatively flourishing condition. But His Highness' Government was burdened with a heavy debt, in great part due to his lavish expenditure and to his habit of borrowing large sums of money from wealthy sowcars at a high rate of interest ; and of the firms who advanced such loans was the house of William Palmer & Co. Thus in the year 1823 His Highness' Government owed seventy-eight lakhs to that house, and twenty-eight lakhs to the Company's Government, chiefly on account of the advances made to the Contingent. As the only means of escaping from this financial embarrassment, he allowed the British Government to commute the peshkush of seven lakhs of rupees per annum which the Honourable Company was paying to the Nizam's Government on account of the Northern Circars, for the ready sum of Rs. 1,16,66,666, a sum equivalent to twenty years' payment.

His Highness Sekunder Jah died in May 1829. He was succeeded by his eldest son Nasir-ud-Daula Bahadur, originally known as Mir Farkhundha Ali Khan, who was born in the year 1792 to the favourite nikah wife of his father of the name of Chandni Begum.



MALE MIA SON OF NAWAB ARASTOO JAH, THE PRIME MINISTER AND  
FATHER-IN-LAW OF NAWAB SIKANDER JAH BAHADUR, THE III NIZAM



## HIS HIGHNESS NASIR-UD-DAULA BAHADUR

1829 to 1857

**W**HEN HIS HIGHNESS NASIR-UD-DAULA BAHADUR succeeded to the musnad, very considerable changes were made in the internal administration of the country. During the rule of His Highness Sekunder Jah a number of English officers had been employed on several civil posts and in the management of the districts, but the new Nizam resolved to dispense with their services. So, on ascending the masnud in May 1829, one of the first acts of His Highness was to request that the European Revenue Superintendents, who had held office since 1820,



HIS HIGHNESS NAWAB MIR FARKHUNDA ALI KHAN BAHADUR, NASIR-UD-DAULA,  
FOURTH NIZAM.



should be removed. The Government of India acceded to his request, and the Resident received instructions to withdraw these officers under whose supervision so much good had been effected.

In the year 1833 the severest of all the famines of the nineteenth century occurred and, like that of 1877 in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, attracted great attention and created considerable anxiety in England and other parts of the British Dominions.

In September 1838 General Fraser succeeded Colonel Stuart as Resident. A year after this a Wahabi conspiracy was discovered in Hyderabad which extended over many parts of India and had for its object the overthrow of the British power. The Wahabis are a modern Musalman sect founded by Abdul Wahab a native of the province of Nejd in Arabia. Abdul Wahab during his whole life, which extended to 95 years, sought to gain converts by peaceable means. The Wahabis soon pushed their conquests over the whole of Arabia. At length on the 27th April 1803 they became masters of Mecca. Then the Wahabis advanced from Mecca to Medina, where they took and destroyed sepulchral monuments and threatened with ruin even the large dome over the Prophet Muhammad's tomb. The fear of these ruthless conquerors soon spread over the east. In Hyderabad a court of enquiry was assembled in June 1839, and sat till April 1840 when it pronounced its opinion that Mubariz-ud-Daula, a brother of the late Nizam Sekunder Jah and others were organising the Wahabi or fanatical Muslims throughout India against the British and the Nizam's Government. Mubariz-ud-Daula was imprisoned in the fort of Golconda where he died in the year 1854.

Even in the time of Nasir-ud-Dowlah matters did not much improve. They soon led to the financial embarrassment that faced the Nizam's Government between the years 1839 and 1845, when bankruptcy threatened the treasury. Government desired to avert such an awkward situation by introducing some reform in the administration. Raja Chandulal, who had the reputation of being a friend of the British and of having in concert with Sir Henry Russell, the Resident, established the Contingent, knew full well that the clamour of the unpaid and the half-starving servants of the State, mostly with arms in their hands and roaming about the city and the palace, would soon lead to a riot. The arrears due to the Contingent caused great anxiety. In the year 1843 the Government could not make their payment to the Contingent for over six months. It was therefore feared

that something should be done to prevent the Company from resorting to any serious action. After much vacillation on the part of the Minister, Rajah Chandulal applied to the Company's Government for the loan of a crore of rupees to clear off the debts of the Hyderabad State, in lieu of which he offered an assignment of territory, yielding an annual revenue of seventeen lakhs of rupees. Matters were at this stage when Raja Chandulal was allowed to retire (6th September 1843) owing to old age and infirmity, some 18 months before his death in April 1845, and Nawab Siraj-ul-Mulk was appointed Minister.

In the year 1847 Nawab Siraj-ul-Mulk resigned and the Nizam appointed Amjad-ul-Mulk, and then Shams-ul-Umarah to the office of Minister. But after an administration of only five months Shams-ul-Umarah resigned, having given occasion for general dissatisfaction by excessive use of authority. He declared that it was impossible for him to control the extravagance of the inmates of the palace. This was in May 1849. After a stormy interval of two years, Nawab Siraj-ul-Mulk was reinstated as Minister. When he assumed office the Government was overwhelmed with debts, the state treasury was empty, and the whole of the Nizam's private funds were expended in endeavouring to partially satisfy the claims of the State creditors. Even some of the jewels of His Highness were mortgaged for this purpose.

At last in 1853 a new treaty was concluded by which the strength of the Contingent Force was settled, and to provide for its payment the Nizam ceded to the British Government, Berar and the border districts down to Sholapur with the doab between the rivers Krishna and the Tungabhadra, yielding a gross annual revenue of fifty lakhs of rupees.

By this treaty, concluded on the 21st May 1853, the Nizam while retaining the full use of the subsidiary force and the contingent was released from the unlimited obligation of service in time of war. The contingent ceased to be part of the Nizam's army and became an auxiliary force kept by the British Government for the benefit of the Hyderabad State.

On the 27th May 1853, Nawab Siraj-ul-Mulk died and His Highness appointed his nephew Salar Jung, a boy of 18 years, to succeed him as Minister. Like his uncle, he had to contend with the violence of the Arab troops and other mercenaries who were then very numerous in the Dominions of His Highness the Nizam. When Salar Jung entered office, the condition of the State was as bad as it could be, so far as finance and

general good government were concerned. The returns for the year 1853 showed that the revenue was low, the treasury empty and the Nizam in debt. Worse than that, there was not even the wherewithal to pay the salaries of officials.

Before the year 1853, the official business of the Government was chiefly transacted by three administrative and three judicial offices. The first two of the former, Daftar-i-Mal and Daftar-i-Dewani, were under the jurisdiction of a Daftardar or record-keeper, while the third office, the Dar-ul-Shafa, attended to the official correspondence of the Minister.

Of the three latter, the Dar-ul-Kaza decided all civil and criminal cases according to the orthodox Hanafi Law, the Kotwali (a police court) disposed of all major civil and criminal cases while the third, Sadrat-ul-Aliya, decided cases in which Inamdars and religious pensioners, such as Kazis etc., were concerned.

The judgments of these courts which were all presided over by old-fashioned Moulvis, were given orally, and the proceedings were very brief and never committed to writing. Their decisions, against which no appeals were allowed, depended entirely on the integrity and good faith of the presiding judge. These courts afforded scanty protection to the people and were far from meeting the requirements of justice. Those who were powerful enough refused to submit to their jurisdiction and independent courts were set up in every bazar and in the residence of every influential noble, where cases were decided and judgments executed by some or other of his retainers.

In former times as previously stated the revenue was "farmed." Under the new system, introduced by Salar Jung, the Government dealt with the ryots by introducing revenue officers appointed on a graded scale of salaries, from the village headmen to the talukdars of the sixteen districts into which the Dominions were divided. Regular records were annually prepared of the land under cultivation, the nature of the crop, the name of the occupant and the rent payable. The amount of rent was fixed and was collected only with the seasons and the crops. A ryot who could not pay the due amount at the appointed time was allowed to pay by instalments, but on each occasion received a receipt for the fraction that he paid.

## HIS HIGHNESS NAWAB SIR AFZAL-UD-DAULA BAHADUR

1857 to 1869

ON the 16th May 1857 His Highness Nasir-ud-Daula died and was succeeded by his son Nawab Afzal-ud-Daula Bahadur. It was his misfortune to ascend the gadi during times of great excitement and disorder ; for the Sepoy Mutiny which had just begun, was convulsing the whole of Hindustan, from Delhi to Calcutta and from the Himalayas to Cape Comorin. Northern India in particular, was in a state of open insurrection and the Deccan was only waiting for a leader, not necessarily of the greatness and power of the Nizam. But as history would have it, such an outstanding personality was found, not for the mutineers but on the side



HIS HIGHNESS NAWAB SIR AFZAL-UD-DAULA BAHADUR,  
FIFTH NIZAM.

of the British ; and he was the young Salar Jung, a man of exceptional ability and great prudence, whom Afzal-ud-Daula inherited from his estimable father as minister, along with his vast dominions. What was still more providential, His Highness had the wisdom and good fortune to retain that minister in his service unlike the usual run of oriental monarchs who when they come into power bring in their own favourites and followers in place of old men however good they may be.

The excitable and warlike peoples of his Dominions were receiving at the time exaggerated reports of the occurrences in Hindustan and the expected overthrow of the British power in India. The incidents of Meerut and other stations in Upper India created profound sensation among the readily inflammable population of Hyderabad. The Muhammadans of His Highness' Dominions were in a state of fanatical excitement, while the Hindus were paralyzed. The slightest sign from the head of the State would have raised their smouldering passions to open revolt, and thus doubled the strength of the mutineers by setting the country south of the Nerbudda on fire, threatening alike Madras and Bombay and crippling the British resources at a most critical moment. The walls of mosques were placarded with posters inciting the people to sedition and fakeers were busy spreading inflammatory rumours through the bazars. Placards had also been put up on the walls of the Nizam's and his minister's palaces and at a central point in the city (Char Minar), rousing the people to open rebellion against the Company's Government. At one time the green flag, the flag of Islam, was actually hoisted and later on a body of insurgents attacked the British Residency which in those days was totally devoid of defence works. The fact that Delhi had fallen again into the hands of a descendant of the ancient Moghul line, of which the Nizams were originally but the subedars or deputies, was sufficient to have shaken the fidelity of men of ordinary calibre ; but His Highness being a man of firm resolution and courageous wisdom not only kept the whole of Hyderabad in check, but even took the very bold step of sending out his Contingent troops on field service against the mutineers in Upper India. Removed from the infected atmosphere of Hyderabad, the Nizam's troops did good service on several fields, alike in Rajputana and during the famous march to Kalpi. The last spark of danger disappeared when Tantia Topi, the rebellious chief and right-hand man of Nana Saheb, was hounded out of the Deccan. Although subsequently an attempt was made on the lives of the Resident and Salar Jung while they were conversing arm in arm in the very court of His Highness

the Nizam, the act was only regarded as an innocuous outburst of disappointed fanaticism.

Thus there was never the slightest doubt of the Nizam's firm fidelity to the British alliance through all those anxious months from May 1857 to July 1858. Throughout this period of trial, His Highness was upheld in his wise policy by his sagacious Arabian counsellor, the great Salar Jung ; but the Nizam as absolute sovereign, being more powerful in those days than now, could have set that Minister aside any moment ; and had he raised the standard of the Crescent, the tide of blood-red war would have rolled over the whole of Southern India too and the history of the British Empire in India might have been entirely different. Fortunately for all, he remained firm and for his personal faithfulness was subjected to severe trials. Colonel Davidson, the Resident at the time, though he cherished great confidence in the sovereign of Hyderabad, and encouraged him by making no secret of that confidence, took the precautionary measure of keeping careful watch over him and his Government. He wrote in reply to the Supreme Government, "I have caused the Nizam to be narrowly watched from quarters and in ways he little suspected, and although emissaries from the mutineers have come to him, he has after listening to their stories, refused complicity."

After the Mutiny was over, the Company as a trading body came to an end. The Board of Directors who had controlled the administration of the country was abolished, and the Government was transferred nominally to the British Crown by which all sovereign and territorial rights that were held by the East India Company were taken over and vested in the Queen.

The Supreme Government very properly acknowledged the services of the Nizam in a formal letter dated February 1859, and the Viceroy and Governor-General thanked him "for the zeal and courtesy with which he had adhered to the long-established friendship between the two Governments."

In July 1860, the Viceroy presented His Highness with various products of British manufacture to the value of one lakh of rupees ; the lapsed principality of Shorapur was made over to the Hyderabad State, and the Nizam's own districts of Raichur and Dharaseo were restored to him. Besides, fifty lakhs of the accumulated debt on account of the Contingent were cancelled.

The principal hall of audience in the palace was prepared for the reception of the presents. They were arranged in admirable order and the Nizam threw aside his usual dignity by going to examine them before the arrival of the Resident. He appeared particularly pleased, and taking a diamond ring from among the presents, wore it on his finger to mark his acceptance of the gifts and hung by his side a sword the scabbard and hilt of which were studded with precious stones, not because of its value, but as an appreciation of the cordial spirit in which it had been sent.

The year 1861 was memorable for the creation of the new Order of the Star of India. The British Government desired to recognise the services of deserving persons by conferring honours and distinctions upon them, similar to those which the Moghul Emperors at the height of their power conferred upon their subjects and dependents. These distinctions emanating from the Crown formed a connecting link with the Indian Princes.

Accordingly in July 1861 His Highness the Nizam received a Kharita from His Excellency the Viceroy, with a grant under Her Majesty's sign-manual, intimating his admission into the very first rank of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, his installation in full darbar being carried out by the Resident in the month of November following, amidst much pomp and many lively assurances by the Nizam of his appreciation of the honour.

After a reign of nearly twelve years His Highness Nawab Sir Afzal-ul-Daula Bahadur expired on Friday the 26th February 1869 in the forty-third year of his life. The infant prince, Mir Mahabub Ali Khan Bahadur, who was then under three years of age, having been born on the 17th August 1866, was at once placed on the musnad, the formal ceremony of installation taking place on the 6th March 1869. Attended by his staff, the Resident proceeded to the palace where the minister and the nobles had assembled and greeted the young prince who was borne in the arms of his nurse. Taking the prince's hand the kindly Resident led him towards the musnad and placed him upon it.

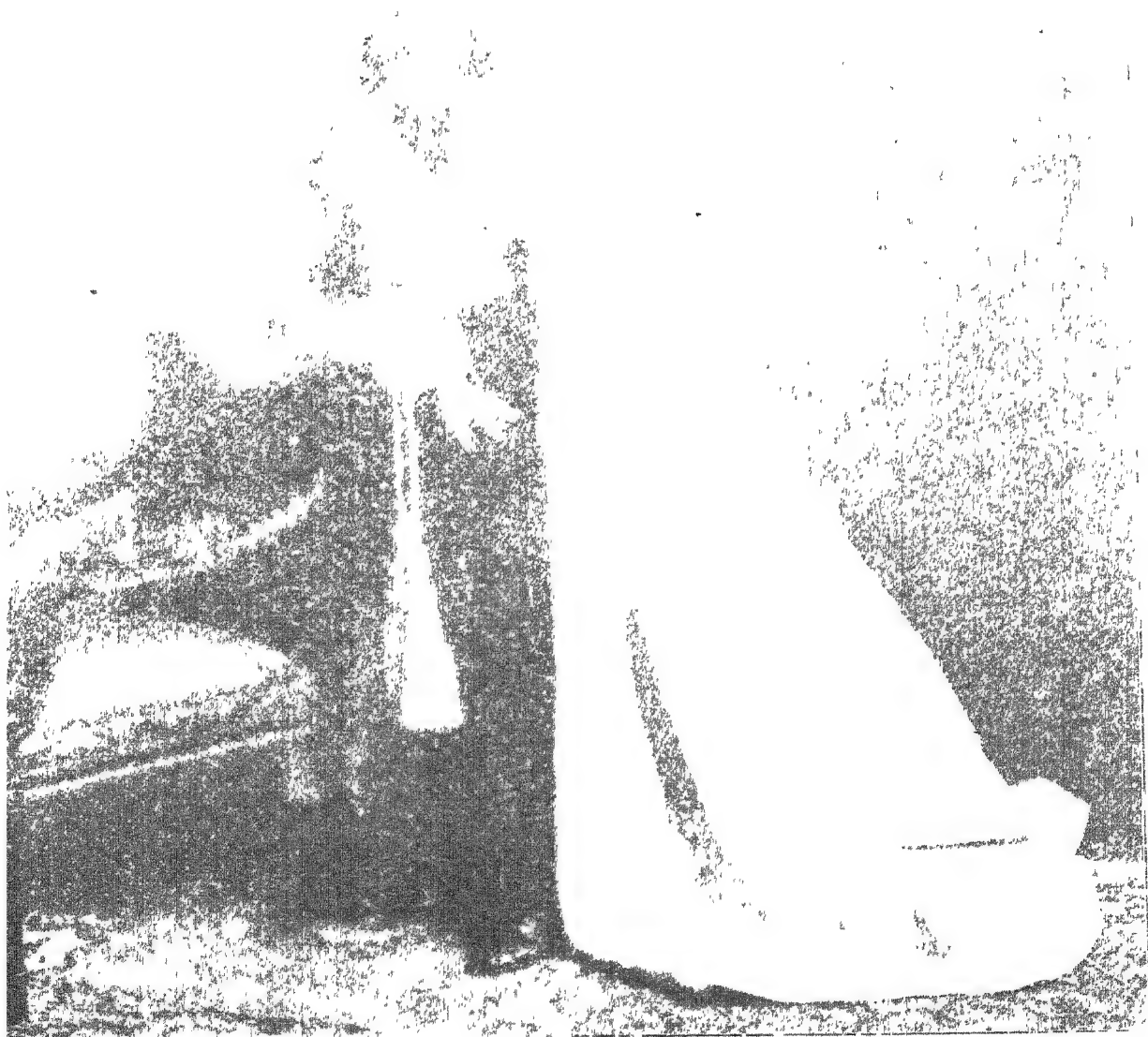
UNDER THE BRITISH CROWN.





HIS HIGHNESS MIR MAHBOOB ALI KHAN BAHADUR, G. C. S. I., G. C. B.  
LATE NIZAM OF HYDERABAD 1869 to 1911.





HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM SAHEB KIAN BAHADUR C C S I, C C B  
Ruler of HYDERABAD 1869 to 1911

## HIS HIGHNESS MIR SIR MAHBUB ALI KHAN BAHADUR

G C S I, G C B

1869 to 1911

**H**IS HIGHNESS ASAF JAH, MUZAFFAR-UL-MULK WAL MUL-malik, Nizam-ul-Mulk, Nizam-ud-Daula, Nawab Mir Sir Mahbub Ali Khan Bahadur, Fateh Jung, was born on the 18th August 1866. He was a descendant of the first Khalif Abu Bakr and the only son of the late Nizam Sir Afzal-ud-Daula Bahadur. When his father passed away (1869) the hero of this sketch was only thirty months old. He was however installed on the musnad immediately by the then Resident, with Nawab Sir Salar Jung the Great and Nawab Shams-ul-Umra Bahadur as co-regents. After the latter's death Nawab Sir Salar Jung became the sole regent. Sir Salar Jung died in the year 1883 and a provisional council consisting of five members, with His Highness himself as its president and Nawab Mir Layakh Ali Khan Bahadur, son of the great Salar Jung as secretary, was appointed for administrative purposes.

### EARLY EDUCATION

From his childhood, the Government of India evinced very keen interest in his education and they spared no pains or means to provide him with all the necessary facilities and environment to make him a worthy and noble ruler. With the concurrence of Sir Salar Jung, Captain John Clerk, Equerry to his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, was appointed tutor to His Highness and scholars well-versed in Arabic, Persian and Urdu were also engaged. In addition to the cultivation of his mind the education of his body too was provided for under the guidance of expert sportsmen and able physical culturists. Thus within a short period of time he distinguished himself both in learning and on the playground and became an adept in riding, tent-pegging, shooting and cricket and wrote exquisite poetry.

It must here be pointed out that the personality and noble life of Sir Salar Jung had a wholesome influence on His Highness' life. When he was only sixteen years of age, Sir Salar Jung initiated him into the details of office work and the administration of the State. Brought up under the traditions of this great statesman, he grew in his later years to be one of the greatest and noblest of rulers.

## FIRST PUBLIC APPEARANCE

His Highness made his first public appearance while he was quite a boy of eleven years. By royal invitation of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, he was present at Delhi on the 1st January 1877 on the occasion of Proclamation Day. He was accompanied from Hyderabad by Sir Salar Jung and a suite of nobles. He made his first official tour in his Dominions in his fifteenth year, accompanied by Sir Salar Jung and the members of his Council and became acquainted with departmental work. Thus he was gradually prepared to assume personal control of the State.

## INSTALLED AS SOVEREIGN

When he reached the age of eighteen, he was invested with full administrative powers on the 5th February 1884 by that most upright and God-inspired statesman His Excellency Lord Ripon, the then Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

The occasion was looked upon as one of momentous importance to the State, for two reasons. It was for the first time that a Viceroy of India paid a visit to the State and secondly Mahboob Ali Khan was the first Nizam to be placed on the gadi by the direct representative of Her Majesty the Queen of England. On the occasion of the investiture ceremony, His Excellency gave the following characteristic and inspiring advice :—

“ Your Highness has before you a great and arduous task. You are the ruler of some ten millions of men. Their welfare will henceforth greatly depend upon you, your wisdom, your industry, and your self-denial. Let me entreat you not to look with vain satisfaction upon the outward show of power, upon the wealth and splendour by which you will be surrounded, upon the submission and often the flattery which you will meet on every hand. Your territories are extensive, their resources great, their population numerous, but let none of these things be your pride. You are young and will be pressed on many sides by the temptations to which youth is especially exposed ; but never let them gain mastery over you. You have noble aims to follow and greater deeds to do.

If you would make for yourself a name among the Princes of India you can only win it, in the days in which we live, by the justice of your government and the acknowledged prosperity of your people. The people's loyalty to your house and to yourself is manifest and unquestioned. It rests with you to preserve it, and as years go on, to deepen it into the most

precious possession of a ruler—the unfeigned love of his subjects. The care of those subjects has not been entrusted to you by God that you may make them the instrument of your pleasure or your pride. He has given them into your care that you may rule and guide them for His glory and their welfare. In their well-being you will find your truest happiness and in their contentment your best security. Set before you no lesser aims, and be satisfied with no meagre game, but as you look over the role of your ancestors and recall the annals of your house, let it be your ambition that when you too shall be gathered to your forefathers, men shall say of you ‘He left his people the better for his rule.’



A RARE AND STRIKING OUTDOOR PORTRAIT OF THE YOUNG MAHBOOB ALI KHAN  
AND RETINUE.

And now, my friend, in whom I shall ever feel a deep interest, it only remains for me to place you on that musnad and to express my earnest hope that it may please God to bless and guide you, to make your reign

prosperous, and your rule just and honourable so that the fair promise of this day may not be blighted and that future generations of your grateful people may recall the date of your installation as the commencement of a bright era in the history of this State.”

The Viceroy's address was translated by the Foreign Secretary, after which His Excellency conducted the Nizam to the Chair of State on the dais and addressing him by his full titles, said : “In the name of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress and of Her Majesty's Government I now proclaim you to have attained full powers of administration of your State.”

#### ASSUMES SOVEREIGN RIGHTS

That he cherished the ideals placed before him by Lord Ripon and more than justified the trust and confidence reposed in him by the Paramount Power, cannot be gainsaid by even the most prejudiced critic of oriental monarchs. He quickly proved himself to be a progressive ruler of independent character and sound judgment. As soon as he assumed the sovereign rights of the State the first thing he did was to issue a proclamation to his ten million subjects giving the outlines of the policy he was going to pursue regarding the administration of the State. The proclamation ran as follows—

“Nothing will afford me greater pleasure than to see my people living in peace and prosperity, engaged in the development of their wealth, in the acquisition of knowledge and the cultivation of arts and sciences, so that by their efforts the country may rise to a high state of enlightenment and the State derive support and benefit from their knowledge and intelligence. It is my earnest hope that the Minister and all the officers of the State relying on my protection and support, will always be zealous in the promotion of good and the suppression of evil and will protect the rights of the people without fear or favour.”

#### REFORMS DURING HIS RULE

His Highness the late Mir Mahbub Ali Khan Bahadur had the great advantage of being served by such able Ministers as Sir Salar Jung Bahadur, Shams-ul-Umra Bahadur, Sir Asman Jah Bahadur, Sir Khurshed Jah Bahadur, and Sir Vikar-ul-Umra Bahadur. The Ministers too knowing full well that they had a strong man on the gadi easily saw their way to carry out the many good and useful measures desired or ordered by him.





HIS HIGHNESS THE LATE NIZAM, MIR SIR MAHBUB ALI KHAN BAHADUR  
OF REVERED MEMORY WHEN HE WAS A BOY.





He paid particular attention to the development of a railway system in his State. The system of revenue settlement was revised to the benefit of the poor cultivators. An impetus was given to cotton industry by the establishment of cotton mills at Hyderabad, Gulburga and Aurangabad, by the opening of cloth, silk and shawl factories and oil and flour mills. Large tracts of land were brought under cultivation by the construction of new irrigation works and the restoration of old tanks and kuntas in all parts of the Dominions.

Education received special attention at his hands. A number of schools were established in the districts and schools of medicine were founded both for men and women. He was alert to receive suggestions and keen to take interest in furthering the cause of science. For instance in 1889 he invited Dr. Lauder-Brunton and other eminent medical men to Hyderabad to experimentally investigate the effects of chloroform, to the cost of which he contributed Rs. 15,000.

Large sums of money were spent on the reform of the judicature, the reorganisation of the police, the systematic development of irrigation, the exploiting of mineral resources, the revision of the customs tariff, and reforming the abkari and forest departments. The cash deposits and securities of the State which amounted to one crore and thirty lakhs in 1901 were increased to over five crores in 1910, and it is acknowledged that this was largely due to his uniform support of the untiring efforts of his Finance Minister, Sir George Casson Walker.

#### LOYALTY TO PARAMOUNT POWER

His loyalty to the supreme power was never shaken. When the North-west frontier was threatened by Russian invasion he contributed an amount of sixty lakhs of rupees towards its defence. He made a similar offer in 1885 by placing his troops at the disposal of the Imperial Government for the Egyptian campaign. Nothing can better describe his true spirit of allegiance to the Emperor than the sentiments contained in the following letter addressed to Lord Dufferin on the occasion of Queen Victoria's Jubilee—

“ Hyderabad, August 26.

“ My Friend,

No inhabitant can be indifferent to the persistent advance of another great military power towards India, to the necessity that exists for putting the frontier in a proper state of defence, and to the burden it imposes on

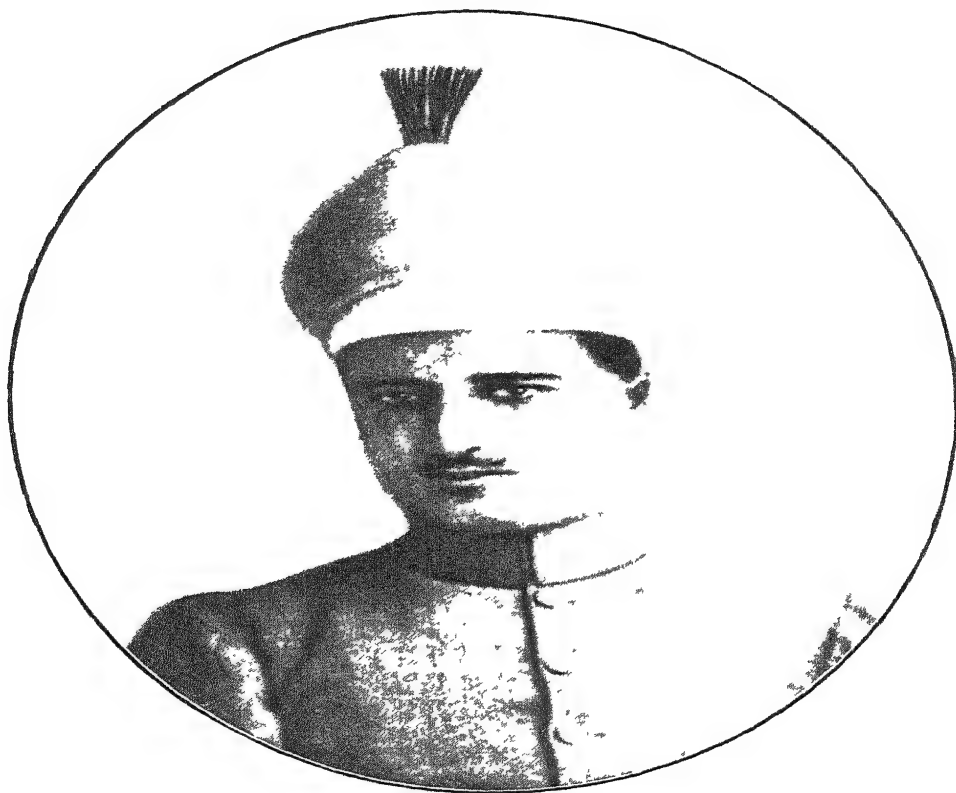
those charged with its safety and the care of the Empire. \* \* \* \* The Princes of India have not been blind to the movement of events. We realise the financial responsibility the present state of affairs imposes on the Indian exchequer. It seems to me that the time has arrived for showing in some open manner that India is united on this question, and for that reason I write now to spontaneously offer to the Imperial Government a contribution from the Hyderabad State of twenty lakhs annually for three years, for the exclusive purpose of Indian frontier defence. This is my offer in time of peace. At a later stage you can count upon my sword.

Your sincere friend,  
Mir Mahbub Ali Khan."

This spontaneous offer of financial assistance fructified afterwards in the formation of the Imperial Service Troops, which added an army corps to the strength of the Indian Army.

#### CHARACTER AND PERSONALITY

If the unfeigned love of his subjects, almost amounting to personal affection in this case, is any criterion for judging the greatness of a ruler, then "Mahboob Pasha" as he is familiarly called by the lowliest of the lowly to this day, must be ranked among the greatest figures in Indian history. Not endowed with what is called acute statesmanship nor trained in Machiavellian principles of statecraft, he ruled entirely by the heart and his people were happy in their own way. But the stories that are still current of his strange doings—of his nightly adventures in disguise among the people to ascertain their opinion of him, the generous manner in which he dealt with peculating and greedy officials, his liberality in lavishing charities upon the really suffering poor and even upon bold desperadoes who flung filthy abuse at him during his informal drives through the city, his frequent trances and long spells of silence, his mystic power of curing snake-bite, his astonishing feats of physical endurance, and above all his large-hearted tolerance in all matters of religion—mark him out to have been more a saint than a king, in the modern sense of the word. And it may be interesting to students of history to know that there is a distinct sect of people in Hyderabad who look upon him as their Pir. Generosity was almost a fault in him and all took undue advantage of it—those below him as well as those above. However, he had behind his whole life the force of character. He was a man of great dignity, deep thought,



NAWAB ASALAT JAH BAHADUR,  
2nd Son of late Nizam



NAWAB SALABAT JAH BAHADUR,  
3rd Son of late Nizam

method and resolution. In the fullest sense of the term he was a man of honour and when Lord Curzon said that the Nizam had never been known to go back upon his word, he spoke the literal truth.

His humanity was conspicuous and he could reluctantly be brought to sign a death warrant. A staunch Mahomedan, and a liberal supporter of the Aligarh movement, he found for some time his Chief Minister in a Hindu and he had trusted admirers amongst Europeans and Parsis.

Possessing a peculiarly impressive personality, he never cared for the magnificence with which orientals love to surround themselves, but he was always a prince and commanded respect and obedience. Those piercing, hawk-like eyes, flashing from an otherwise pleasing face, carried the message of will which none of his entourage dared to break.

He was very fond of horses and dogs and his kennels contained some of the finest English and German breeds and his horses were supposed to be unequalled by any in the stables of Indian princes. Passionately fond of sport, he had extensive shooting preserves at Pakhal in the Warangal District where he used to indulge in tiger-shooting which was his favourite sport. There was a regular shikar department under the able management of Colonel (now Major-General) Nawab Sir Afsar-ul-Mulk Bahadur who used to plan every shikar tour undertaken by His Highness or by State guests.

He was an unerring shot and his marksmanship was marvellous. One of his favourite pastimes was to shoot with a rifle a two-anna bit flung into the air. Other feats were shooting the ball of a loaded twelve bore cartridge thrown into the air and shooting the cap of a loaded twelve or sixteen bore cartridge from a distance of twenty yards, causing it to explode.

When His Highness could not command much leisure or was not disposed to undergo the fatigue of long journeys, he had two novel ways of enjoying sport. One of them was to let loose from its cage a newly captured panther on the maidan and then hunt it on horse-back with a spear. The other kind of sport indulged in by the late Nizam was to witness black-buck hunting with a tame leopard in the Saroonagar deer forest.

## TO PEACE

His Highness had a sudden stroke of paralysis and succumbed to it at 12-30 on Tuesday August 31, 1911.

The people, who were for some time incredulous, received the news with the deepest sorrow. A gloom was cast over the whole capital and the people were profoundly shocked at the sudden death of His Highness. Business was entirely suspended and all the offices were at once closed. European firms draped their premises with black cloth. A stream of motors and carriages conveying the nobles of the State proceeded to the palace. His remains were removed to the Chow Mahalla Palace and finally interred at Mecca Musjid by the side of his father. At 3 p. m. the same day His Exalted Highness (then Prince) Osman Ali Khan Bahadur ascended the musnad and was proclaimed Nizam by Nawab Shahab Jung Bahadur, the Minister of Police.

Thus passed away into eternal peace one of the most illustrious nobles and rulers of the twentieth century.

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HIS EXALTED HIGHNESS



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“ENGLAND’S FAITHFUL ALLY”



HIS EXALTED HIGHNESS LIEUTENANT-GENERAL NAWAB MIR SIR OSMAN ALI KHAN  
BAHADUR, G C S I, G C B E

## HIS EXALTED HIGHNESS THE PRESENT NIZAM

**L**IEUTENANT-GENERAL ASAF JAH, MUZAFFAR-UL-MULK WAL Mumalik, Nizam-ul-Mulk, Nizam-ud-Daula, Nawab Mir Sir Osman Ali Khan Bahadur, Fateh Jung, G. C. S. I., G. C. B. E., Faithful Ally of the British Government, was born on the 6th April 1886.

While he was yet young, His Highness the late Nizam who was anxious to train his son for the great work that awaited him in the best possible manner, engaged eminent scholars as tutors in Urdu and Persian, and these gave the prince a thorough grounding in the above languages, while riding, tent-pegging, shooting, cricket and other manly exercises were regularly taught under the supervision of that well-known veteran soldier, Colonel Nawab Sir Afsur-ul-Mulk Bahadur, Commander-in-Chief of the Nizam's Army.

In the year 1899, when just thirteen years old, Mr. (now Sir) Brian Egerton, an English officer of high literary attainments, who from his long and varied experience as tutor of Indian Princes had had great opportunities of studying the calibre of Indian princely youth, was appointed tutor in English.

Shortly after his arrival in Hyderabad, Mr. Egerton took up the work seriously in hand and the foundations laid by him and the system he followed not only sharpened and refined the young prince's mind but enabled it to grasp higher truths, and in after years produced a type of ruler remarkable for his individuality, strength of character and force of intellect.

While yet a minor, His Highness not only travelled over the major portion of his territory, such as Aurangabad, Warangal and Gulburga, but also visited Bombay, Calcutta and Ajmer Shariff, and was also present with his revered father at the memorable Delhi Darbar of 1903.

He came to the musnad under better auspices than his father. He had the benefit of parental control and guidance until he reached years of discretion. He had the advantage of moving in highly-cultured and refined society about the court of Hyderabad, and at the time of his accession the Darbar was on particularly friendly terms with the Paramount Power.



ANOTHER PHOTO

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traveled over the major  
Wampanoag and Gullunda,  
off and was also present  
Harbor of 1945

superior to his father. He remained until he reached years of maturity in highly-cultured and refined surroundings, and at the time of his death he was on friendly terms with the Paramount



ANOTHER PHOTOGRAPH OF NAWAB HIMAYAT ALI KHAN AZAM JAH BAHADUR  
CROWN PRINCE

as of his own faithful alliance with the British Government, was invested with sovereign powers by His Excellency the Viceroy. The high distinction of G. C. S. I. was conferred on him on the 12th December 1911 by His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor in recognition of his high personal merits and worth.

During the historic pageant of the Great Darbar of 1911 at Delhi, so carefully planned and magnificently conducted by Lord Hardinge, there was not a more imposing ceremony than the procession of the Ruling Chiefs of India to the dais where each offered to His Majesty the King-Emperor his congratulations on His Majesty's coronation and gave an expression of loyalty and devotion to his Crown. His Highness the Nizam, who cherishes a sincere regard for the King-Emperor, was the first in this long procession and set, as it were, an example to the others of his allegiance to the Emperor.

During the dinner which His Highness gave in connection with his birthday at Falaknuma Palace on the 14th July 1913, the late Colonel Pinhey, the then Resident, made a speech from which we extract the following:—"I hinted last year, and I repeat again with the utmost assurance this year with confidence which he places in the counsels of such straightforward and upright men as Nawab Imad-ul-Mulk and our old friend Mr. Faridoonji and others which it would not become me to mention, His Highness has shown me that he means to insist on a pure and progressive administration, and to free himself from the suspicion of acting otherwise than for the good of his people, and for the maintenance of his friendship with the British Government." Also, "I could mention hundreds of instances under both these heads which go to prove the truth of my statement, but most of these are more or less of a confidential nature and I will only refer to the inauguration of the great Musi scheme, the reform of the Judicial and Educational departments, His Highness' contribution to Lord Hardinge's Women's Hospital and other public Funds, and the great success of the Children's Fete on the 29th June in which His Highness took such a keen and personal interest."

His Excellency the Viceroy's second visit to Hyderabad in the year 1914, was made under totally different circumstances. It was made to signify His Excellency's approval of the existing administration, and the rapid advance made in all directions.

In His Highness' speech proposing the health of his distinguished guest, there is a sincerity which is manifestly characteristic of the young



NAW 11







NAWAB MIR HIMAYAT ALI KHAN BAHADUR AZAM JAH VALI AHAD



prince, appreciative of the advice given by His Excellency during his first visit by which he was profited, and ambitious of doing his utmost for the sake of his reputation and the good of the State over which he rules. "What I wish to state," said His Highness, "is that I love my work, that I have followed the Viceroy's advice as regards looking into things for myself and that it is a source of great happiness to me to do all in my power to secure the welfare of the millions over whom it has pleased the Almighty to place me as their ruler."

His Excellency Lord Hardinge in reply congratulated His Highness on the successful application of sound principles of administration, on wisdom in the choice of high officers of the State, and on the progress and prosperity of Hyderabad.

The Viceroy's visit to the Dominions drew closer still the ties of goodwill and amity which had long existed unimpaired, and no prince is better aware of the supreme value of his relations with the British Power than His Highness.

During His Highness' Birthday Dinner and Ball held at the Falaknuma Castle on the 14th July 1914, the officiating Resident, the Honourable Mr. Stuart Mitford Fraser, in the course of his speech, said that "the official history of the State has been one of steady progress in every department of government, marking the initiation of well-considered and wide-reaching schemes for the development of the resources of the State, the opening up of communications and the improvement of the material and educational conditions of the people. I have been much struck, with the high qualifications of the men whom His Highness has gathered about him for the charge of the principal departments of the State, and it is safe to say that no ruler of Hyderabad has ever commanded the services of so carefully selected and so able a body of officials. It is unnecessary to mention the names but I cannot refrain from congratulating Hyderabad on still retaining the services of those two wise veterans and devoted servants, Nawabs Imad-ul-Mulk and Faridoon Jung, and all will hail with pleasure the honour recently conferred on His Highness' old tutor Sir Brian Egerton. His Highness the Nizam gives his undivided attention to the affairs of his State and a tone of efficiency has been everywhere maintained."

Referring to the personal activities of His Highness, the Resident said, "I am only stating what is well known to every one in Hyderabad

when I say that he has established a reputation among those who work with him for the keen interest he displays, his official openness of mind and breadth of judgment which result in every scheme of importance for the welfare of his subjects receiving prompt attention at the hands of his Government."

In the latter part of the year 1914 the Minister, Salar Jung III, resigned his office for reasons of health. His Highness who since his accession had been giving undivided attention to the State, took the reins of government in his own hands and carried on the duties of administration himself. The scrupulous regularity with which he supervised the administrative details of his Dominions marked him out as one of the greatest of India's rulers.

#### THE GREAT WAR

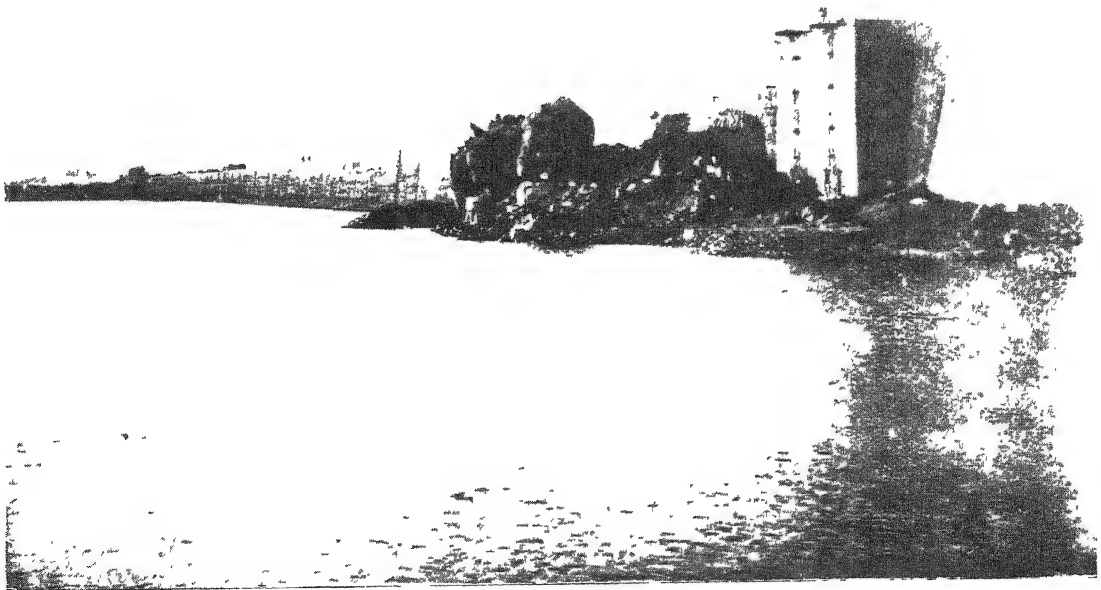
The traditional loyalty of His Highness' house to the British Government had been proved on many an occasion of difficulty and danger. In August 1887 during the disturbance on the Indian frontier, His Highness' revered father, the late Nizam, with a heartfelt desire to help the Empire, came forward with a magnificent offer of sixty lakhs of rupees as a contribution towards the expenses for the suppression of the disturbances and to bring order on the Frontier.

His Highness who is imbued with the same spirit of loyalty as his illustrious father, came forward during the crisis of the great European War. The assistance rendered by His Exalted Highness the Nizam towards the prosecution of the great War was given in three directions, viz., (1) Military (2) Financial and (3) Material. Under the first head may be mentioned the fact that the 1st Hyderabad Imperial Service Cavalry was despatched to Egypt in 1914, and served there until the conclusion of hostilities. The 20th Deccan Horse of which His Exalted Highness is an Honorary Colonel were re-armed with new pattern swords. Trained rough-riders were sent to Cavalry centres in British India to train horses, and every possible aid was given to recruiting for the Indian Army in his Dominions. These measures cost by the end of the war, Rs. 28,76,664 (£ 191,777).

Under the second heading may be mentioned contributions in cash amounting to O. S. Rs. 1,94,05,570 (£ 1,180,889) and subscriptions to the several War Loans, aggregating B. G. Rs. 164 lakhs (1.09 millions).

His Exalted Highness' Government were also able to ease the financial situation in British India in 1918 by a loan of five millions in silver bullion pending the arrival of dollar silver ordered by the Government of India.

Under the third head falls the work done by the State Workshop. Cordite boxes, shell cases and transport carts were constructed at a total cost of Rs. 12.5 lakhs. The work was done for the British Government at bare cost price, no profit being taken. In addition to this, large supplies of grass were made to the Remount Depots and extensive areas of grass land were made over to the British Government free of any rent. The cost to the State by these free grants of grass land amounted to Rs. 22,000 per annum. Besides the above, His Highness' great ambition was that in the European War, Hyderabad should enjoy the privilege of sharing



HIMAYAT SAGAR

in some special manner the burden of this great Imperial conflict. So, as soon as the great war commenced, His Highness with a strong

desire to work in harmony with the Imperial Government, made his prompt announcement to lend all his energies to the attainment of victory. How splendidly His Highness kept his promise is shown in the Budget Note prepared for His Highness' Government by Mr. R. I. R. Glancy, Assistant Minister of Finance. From September 1914 to September 1917 the enormous total of Rs. 2,42,99,000 had been placed at the disposal of the Imperial Government, of which more than half was in the shape of free gifts and the rest in the form of loans. This does not represent the whole burden which Hyderabad took upon its shoulders, for it is estimated that the indirect sacrifices borne by the State are almost equal to the actual contribution made for military purposes.



OSAMN SAGAR

In July 1917, at a banquet given by His Highness at the Falaknuma palace to commemorate his birthday, the Honourable the Resident, Mr. Stuart Mitford Fraser, said in the course of his speech: "The last time that I had the honour of being entrusted with this pleasant task at a banquet in the Falaknuma castle was in July 1914, just before the outbreak of the Great War. It is an appalling thought that we are now approaching the third anniversary of that fateful date, the day on which the world was plunged into this devastating struggle, and that the end is not even yet in definite sight, although the ultimate victory is, thank God, well assured for the cause of justice, freedom and civilization which Great Britain with her world-wide Empire and her brave allies, has to save from that enemy of mankind, the military tyranny of the German Kaiser. But here we are living in the peaceful dominions of His Highness, which enjoy complete security from the war-alarms under the shadow of the King-Emperor's mighty protection, and the present is not the time to dwell on the soul-stirring events of those distant battle-fields where great-world issues are even now being fought out. You will agree with

me, however, that one aspect of the war is strictly appropriate for reference on an occasion the keynote of which is congratulation to a great Ruling Prince and that is the part which has been played by the princes of India and in particular by His Highness the Nizam.

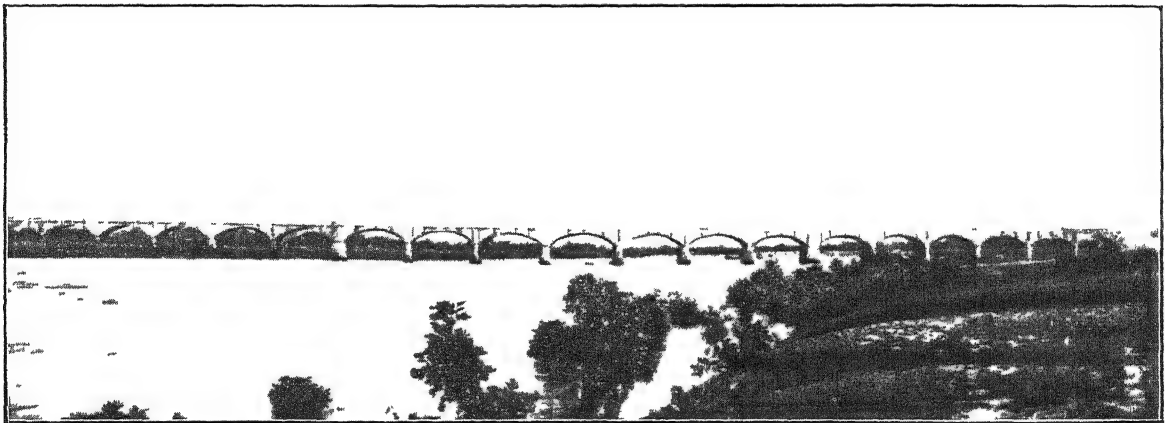


NIZAMSAGAR MAIN DAM, UNDER CONSTRUCTION 1927,  
BLOCKING THE RIVER MANJERA

Identified as I am privileged to be, by association with Hyderabad, it would ill become me to blow the trumpet of glorification for a principality with so little fondness for self-advertisement, but I have no hesitation in saying that among the princes of India none has more worthily played his exalted part than His Highness the Nizam, Sir Mir Osman Ali Khan Bahadur. Your Highness would not like me, I know, to attempt at an enumeration of all the things you have done and offered to do during the course of this war, but that course has been a long one, and even before a Hyderabad gathering it is not out of place to recall a few of the major efforts which His Highness has made for the great cause. A Hyderabad Regiment of the Imperial Service Lancers was among the first troops to leave India for Egypt and is serving there still (cheers). In order to defray the full expenses on active service of this Regiment and of the 20th Deccan Horse, the State offered to pay and is paying to the British



Government three lakhs every month as a war contribution which already reaches a total of one crore of rupees, and will be continued to the end however long the hostilities may last (loud cheers). Early this year His Highness telegraphed to England to pay £ 100,000 to the Admiralty to be applied to combating the submarine menace and only last month Hyderabad supported the Indian War Loan with an investment of seventy-five lakhs, apart from thirty-eight and a half lakhs which were subscribed in these Dominions. Such acts tell their own tale as to how the Premier State is doing its duty to the Empire (applause). But not the least valuable in my opinion is the personal service which His Highness rendered when in October 1914—what a long time ago it seems!—on the Ottoman Empire being unhappily forced by Germany to enter the ranks of our enemies, the Nizam promptly stood forth as the leading Muhammadan in India, and addressing his co-religionists not only in his own State but beyond it from the Himalayas to Cape Comorin, adjured



BRIDGE ACROSS THE MANJERA AT NIZAMSAGAR DRAINAGE 8000 SQ MILES  
DISCHARGE 45,000 CUSECS. 19 VENTS, 60 FEET SPAN  
COMPLETED APRIL 1925

them to withstand any attempts at tampering with their allegiance and to hold fast by their loyalty to the King-Emperor (cheers). Possibly those who do not travel much outside Hyderabad hardly realise the weight which such an appeal from His Highness the Nizam carried with all followers of Islam but I know the value which actually attached to it in every province in India, and it may interest some to hear that the manifesto which was issued was carried far beyond the confines of the Indian Empire, and was quoted, for instance, by the newspapers in the Soudan for the





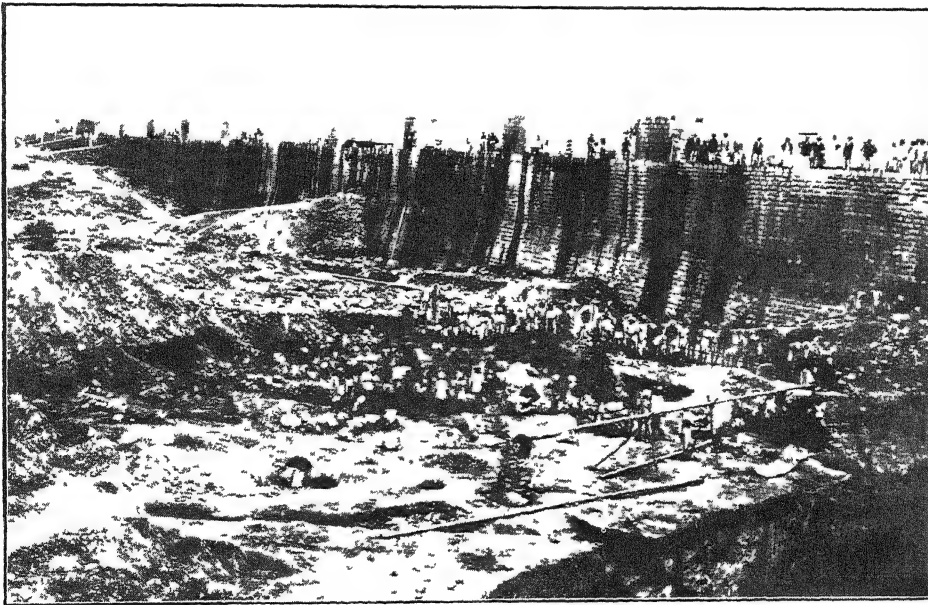


NAWAB MIR SUJATH ALI KHAN, MUZAM JAH BAHADUR  
SECOND PRINCE



guidance of Muhammadans in that province of Africa. Such being the record, His Highness may, I think, pride himself that he has well lived up to the proud title handed down to him by his ancestors, of "England's Faithful Ally" in these days of test and trial.

In conclusion, let me say what a pleasure it has been to all to see present here to-night at this their first appearance, I believe, on a public occasion of this kind, His Highness' two sons, Sahibzadas Nawab Mir Himayath Ali Khan Bahadur and Nawab Mir Shujat Ali Khan Bahadur, and if I may add, comport themselves with a dignity of demeanour which is beyond their youthful age. Without further taxing His Highness' patience, I will ask you all to join me in drinking his health and in wishing His Highness Nawab Mir Osman Ali Khan Bahadur, Nizam of Hyderabad, many happy returns of the day, long life and prosperity."

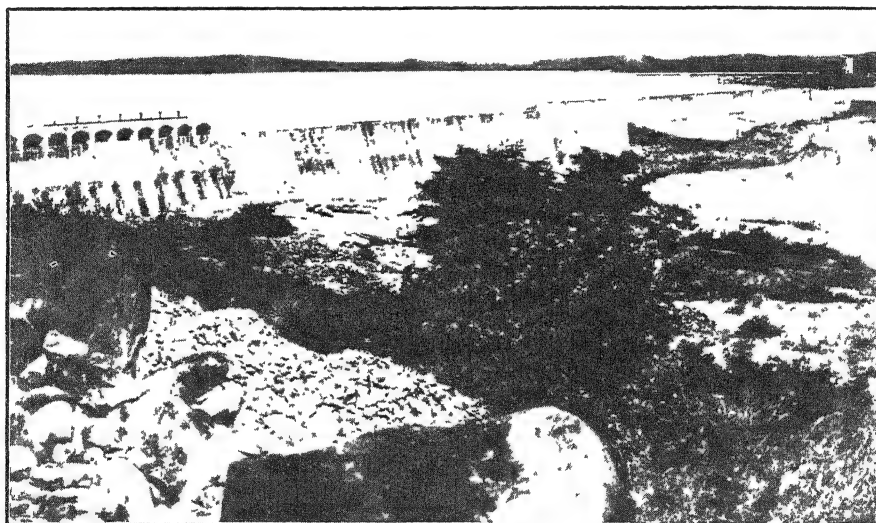


NIZAMSAGAR LEFT FLANK FLOOD GATES UNDER CONSTRUCTION 1927  
16 AUTOMATIC GATES 40 FT BY 15 FT DISCHARGES 1,01,600 CU SECS

#### HIS MAJESTY'S RECOGNITION

In the beginning of the year 1918 on New Year's day His Majesty's Government recognizing the position of His Highness as the Premier Prince of India, and also in view of the greet help rendered by His

Highness' Government during the Great War in which the Empire was so seriously involved, singled him out from the Ruling Princes of India by conferring upon him the special style of "His Exalted Highness." This of course is consistent with the dignity and position which he occupies in the country and the conferral upon him formally of the honourable title of "Faithful Ally" of the British Government for loyal assistance rendered during the war, is a signal token of the friendship which has existed for so long between the British Government and His Exalted Highness' illustrious house.



POCHARAM LAKE, WATERSPREAD 6.25 SQ. MILES, CAPACITY 2400 M. CFT.  
IRRIGATION UNDER THE LAKE 15,000 ACRES

#### HIS MAJESTY'S LETTER

BUCKINGHAM PALACE,

Dated 24th January 1918.

Your Exalted Highness,

It has given me great satisfaction to show my appreciation of the eminent services which you have rendered to my Empire during the War by conferring upon you the special style of "Exalted Highness" and by confirming to you formally the honourable title of "Faithful Ally" of the British Government by which Your Exalted Highness and your predecessors have long emphasized your loyalty to my ancestors and myself. Following the high example of your illustrious predecessors at the time of the

signature of the early treaties between the British Government and the Hyderabad State and afterwards in the days of the Indian Mutiny, Your Exalted Highness has again given in your own person clear proof of your right to bear that historic title. In the prominent position enjoyed by Your Exalted Highness as the leading Muhammadan Prince of India, your loyalty was displayed in the early months of the present war by the issue of a Proclamation enjoining on your subjects and impressing on your co-religionists throughout India the duty of firm and steadfast devotion to my Throne and Empire. The munificent contribution made by Your Exalted Highness from time to time for objects connected with the war have borne striking and public testimony to the strength of the enduring bond which unites the destinies of Great Britain and Hyderabad.

Trusting that Your Exalted Highness may long continue to enjoy health and prosperity, I sign myself your sincere friend and Emperor,

GEORGE, R. I.



NIZAM SAGAR COMPOSITE DAM, CONSTRUCTION 1927  
LENGTH THREE-FOURTH MILE



In reply to the above epoch-making communication from His Most Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor which marks out the ruler of Hyderabad for special favour and recognition for services among the Princes of India, emphasizing as it does his pre-eminent position as ally on an almost equal footing with the Paramount Power, His Exalted Highness Nawab Sir Mir Osman Ali Khan Bahadur wrote in the following equally epoch-making words—

“Hyderabad (Deccan),

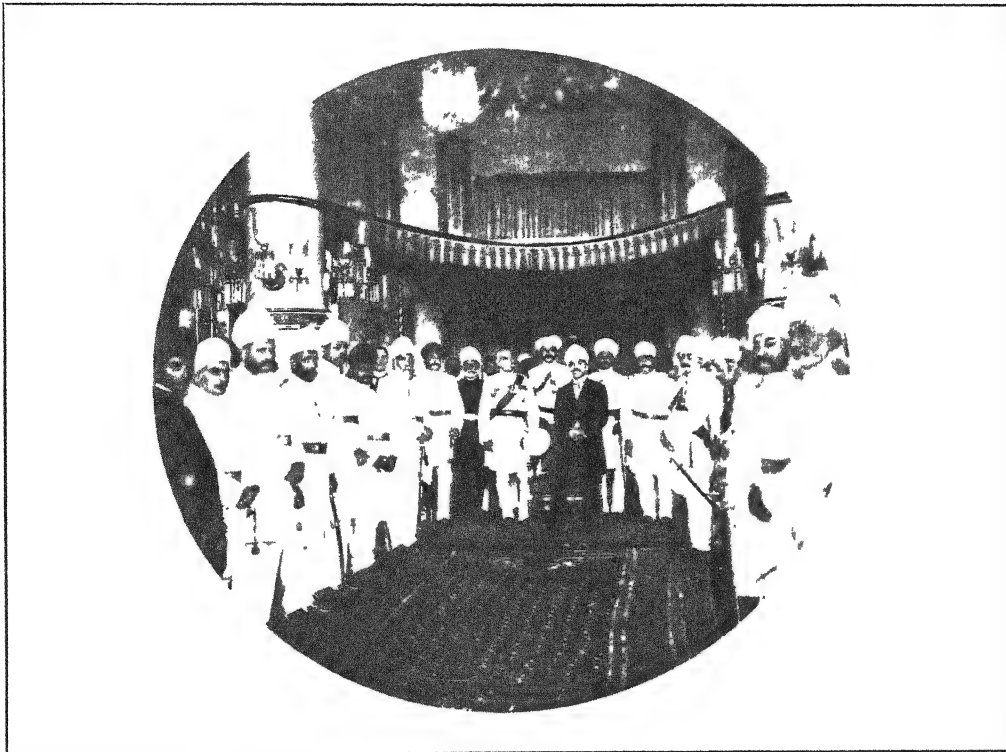
Dated 23rd May 1918.

“Your Imperial Majesty,

I desire to offer to your Imperial Majesty loyal and sincere thanks for the gracious letter dated the 24th January 1918 which I have had the honour to receive through His Excellency the Viceroy conferring on me the special title of Exalted Highness and confirming formally the honourable and historical title of “Faithful Ally” of the British Government. It is a matter of supreme gratification to me that whatever services I have been able to render to Your Imperial Majesty’s Crown during the present War, should have met this signal recognition at the hands of the Emperor himself. I follow the footsteps of my ancestors and there was nothing of which my late lamented father was more proud than being styled the Faithful Ally of the British Government and the formal confirmation of this title is therefore an honour which I shall always prize very highly. I am led to value this title all the more by the admiration we feel at the glorious part which is being played by the mighty British Empire in the present struggle to preserve the freedom and civilization of the world. The longer the war lasts, the closer will be drawn the bonds uniting the Princes of India with Your Imperial Majesty’s throne, person and government, and with the assurance that my State will always be ready and willing in every way to assist according to its means the government of Your Imperial Majesty, I beg to subscribe myself Your Imperial Majesty’s sincere friend and Faithful Ally of the British Government,

MIR OSMAN ALI KHAN,

Nizam of Hyderabad.”



HIS EXALTED HIGHNESS THE NIZAM IN DARBAR 1911



OUR AUGUST MASTER AND PRIME MINISTER IN STATE CARRIAGE---1912

## SPECIAL FEATURES OF HIS REIGN

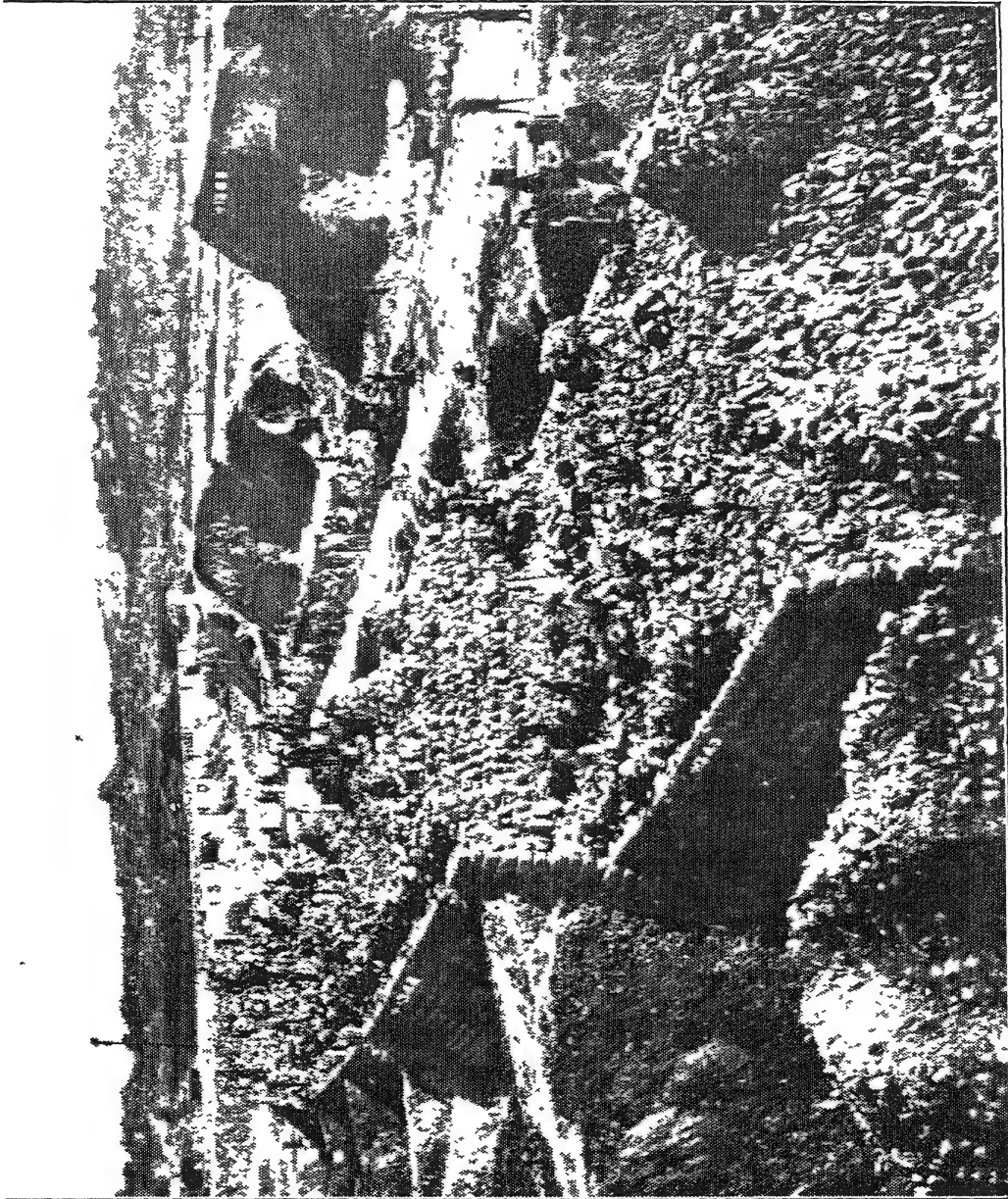
As may be easily expected of a temperament so enthusiastic and an intellect so forceful as was evidenced by the whole-hearted part played by him during the Great War, everything done by His Exalted Highness Nawab Mir Sir Osman Ali Khan Bahadur has been characterized by boldness and originality of conception, giganticness of proportions, and amazing rapidity of execution. During the few years that have elapsed after the war, so many new and epoch-making events have been crowded into the history of the State that they have not only overhauled its society and traditions but altered even its very geography. Shaking up the nobles of the State from their life of easy-going indolence and reckless extravagance by imposing Government supervision over the management of their estates, providing profitable employment in his magnificent public works for millions of the poorer classes who had before now been leading a precarious existence hanging on one or other of the feudal magnates, opening up extensive tracts of arid and forest lands by enormous irrigation works and bold colonization schemes, infusing the spirit of enterprise and progress into the people by setting up higher standards of efficiency and competence through the medium of the new University and other educational institutions, he has electrified the old happy-go-lucky order of things and roused his subjects from their age-long stupor and indifference.

A few of the many important changes that he has wrought in the administration of his Dominions are the following—

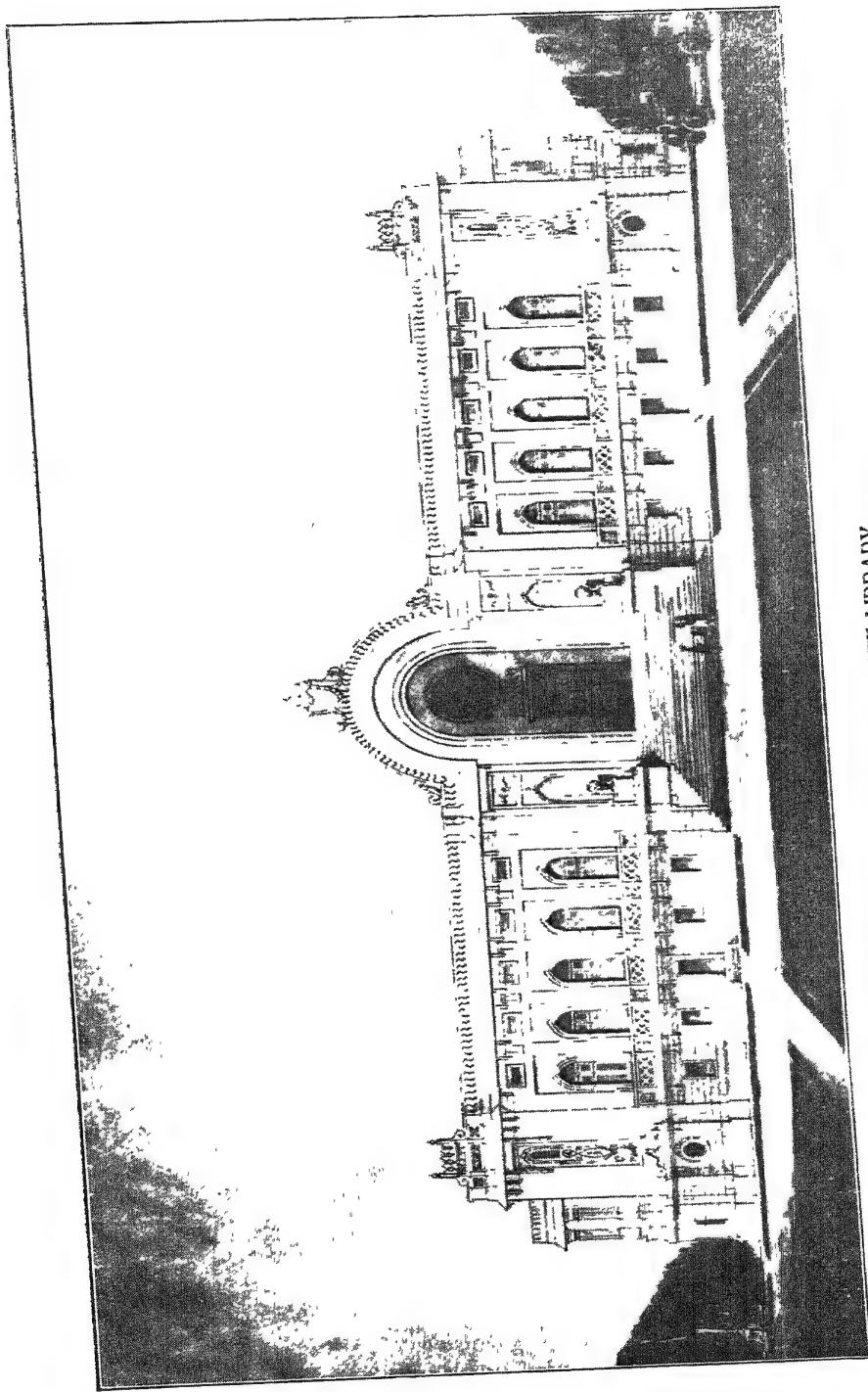
### (1) THE OSMANIA UNIVERSITY

In his Farman of the 4th Rajab 1335 Hijri corresponding to the 26th April 1917 His Exalted Highness was pleased to order the inauguration of the Osmania University for the benefit of the youth of his own Dominions and of the Muhammadans of India at large, with Urdu as the medium of instruction. The terms of this Farman are as follow—

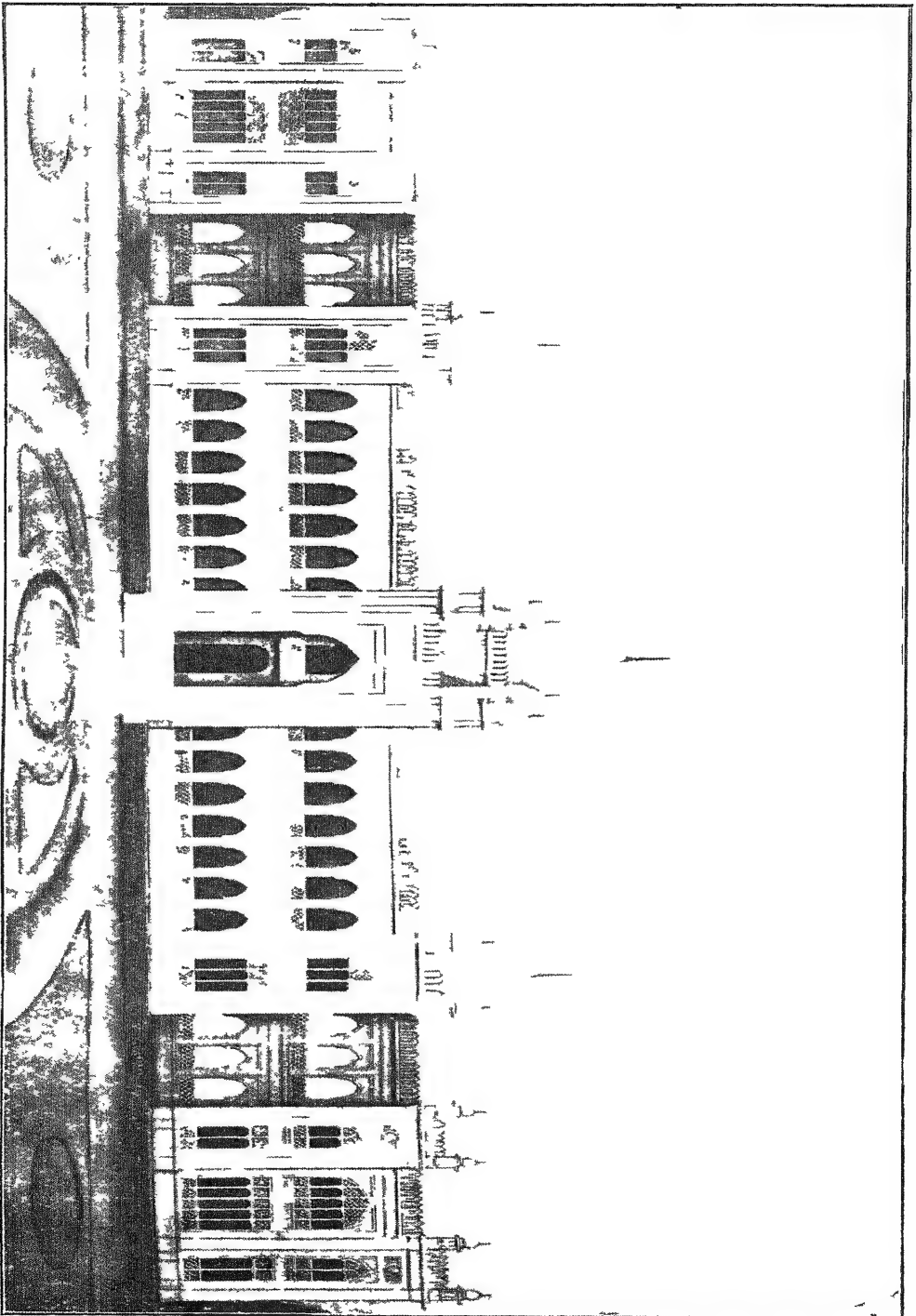
“I am pleased to express my approval of the views set forth in the Arzdasht and the memorandum submitted therewith regarding the inauguration of a University in the State in which the knowledge and culture of ancient and modern times may be blended so harmoniously as to remove the defects created by the present system of education and full advantage may be taken of all that is best in the ancient and modern systems of physical, intellectual and spiritual culture. In addition to its



ANOTHER VIEW OF NIZAM SAGAR MAIN DAM



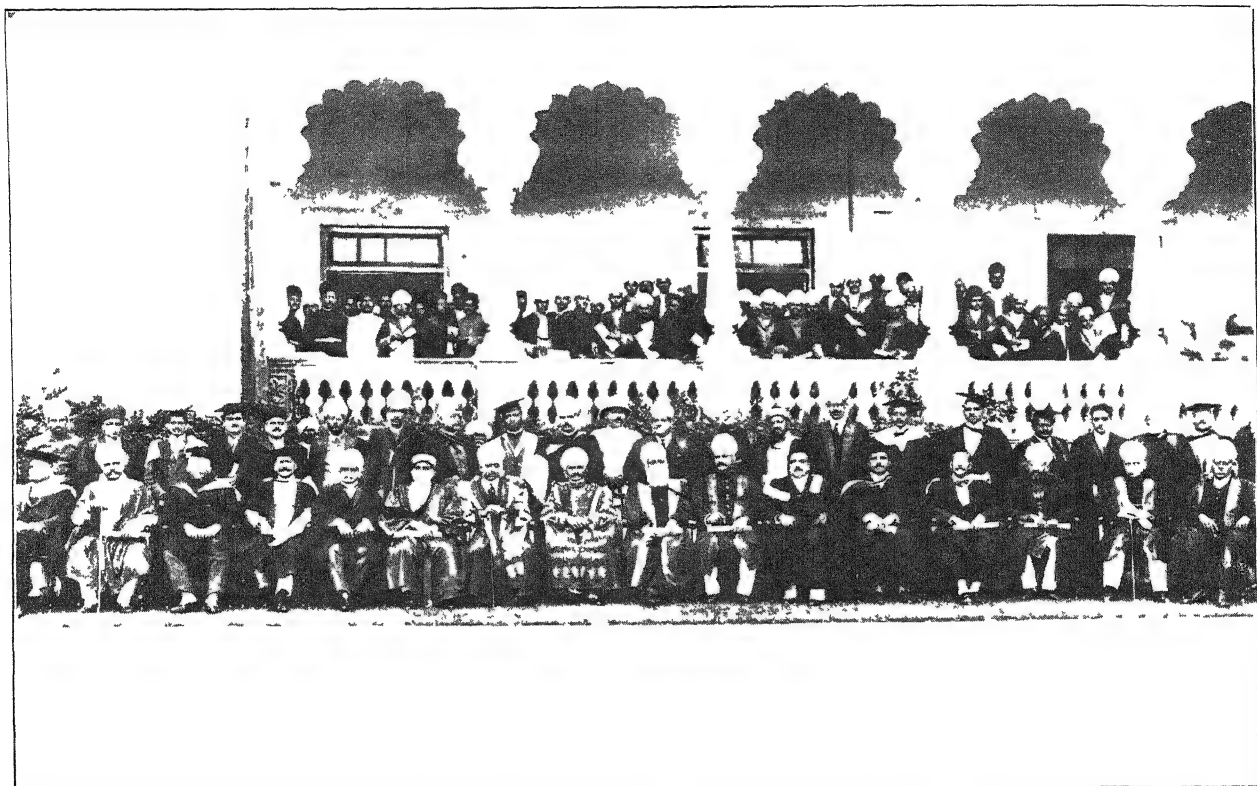
HYDERABAD STATE LIBRARY  
(Frontal Plan) Building Sanctioned by H. E. H. the Nizam.



UNANI HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY  
( Plan Approved and Sanctioned )







OSMANIA UNIVERSITY CONVACATION

primary object to diffuse knowledge, it should aim at the moral training of the students and give an impetus to research in all scientific subjects. The fundamental principle in the working of the University should be that Urdu should form the medium of higher education but that a knowledge of English as a language should at the same time be deemed compulsory for all students. With this object in view I am pleased to order that steps be taken for the inauguration on the lines laid down in the Arzdasht, of a University for the Dominions to be called the Osmania University of Hyderabad, in commemoration of my accession to the throne."

The above orders are based on the conviction shared by many eminent educationists that a student cannot assimilate what is taught to him through a foreign language so easily and profitably as he can through his mother tongue. So Urdu has been selected as the medium of instruction in the Osmania University not only because it is the official language of the State but also because it is the only vernacular which is more or less understood throughout the Dominions, especially in those urban areas from which the progressive section of His Exalted Highness' subjects is mainly drawn. As the University carries on education as much as possible in Urdu, a translation bureau is attached to it. This bureau has published during the past few years one original compilation and several translations of books on history, chemistry, economics, dynamics and other subjects. The study of English, however, is made compulsory for all students, because the Government is anxious that the alumni of the new University shall not be inferior to those of the other existing Indian Universities as regards their practical acquaintance with a language which has become the lingua franca of the whole civilized world.

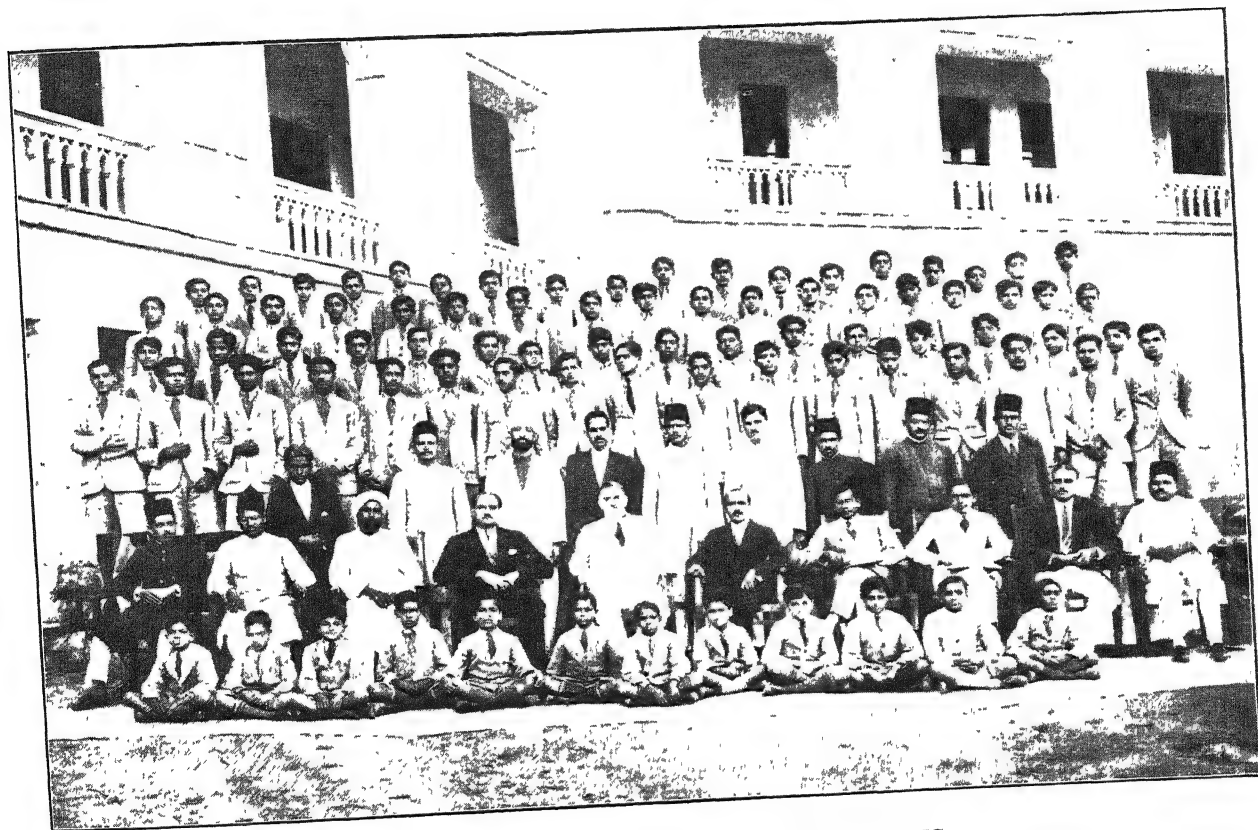
The Dar-ul-Uloom of Hyderabad in which instruction is imparted up to the highest standard in Oriental culture through the medium of Urdu, and the several vernacular high and middle schools scattered throughout the State serve as the feeders of the University and afford sufficient basis for it.

## (2) THE INAUGURATION OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

This Council was opened in the year 1919 and a reference to its constitution is made in the chapter on "Ministers."



NIZAM SAGAR SLUICES



JAGIRDARS' COLLEGE AND STAFF AND STUDENTS  
THIS COLLEGE WAS FOUNDED BY OUR PRESENT NIZAM



ELLORA TO AJENTA GHAT ROAD RECENTLY CONSTRUCTED.

### (3) FLOOD WORKS AND THE RIVER PROTECTION SCHEME

The river Musi has always been liable to floods, the last of which caused great loss of life and property in 1908. To make this impossible in the future and at the same time to provide a plentiful supply of pure drinking water for the city and suburbs a dam has been built across the river at a place ten miles higher up, called Gandipet. The dam is an interesting work of modern engineering and cost Rs. 58,40,000. It is believed that the lake thus formed will make it possible to control the flood water while what is required for drinking purposes is drawn off by a conduit several miles long to an up-to-date system of filter beds, before distribution. The lake has been named Osman Sagar after His Exalted Highness the Nizam. A similar dam has been constructed across the river Isi at a cost of Rs. 91,75,000 and named Himayat Sagar after the heir-apparent. In the districts several dams have been constructed and some are still proceeding, and the chief of them are—

1. The Nizam Saugar—dam 7,260 ft. long and 111 ft. high, capacity 23,999 m. cft., drainage area 8,376 sq. miles, main channel  $62\frac{1}{2}$  miles, estimated cost Rs. 305,00,000.

2. The Wyra Project—dam 5,225 ft. long and 59 ft. high, capacity 2,589 m. cft., irrigation area 16,000 acres, channels  $18\frac{1}{4}$  miles, estimated cost Rs. 24,90,000.

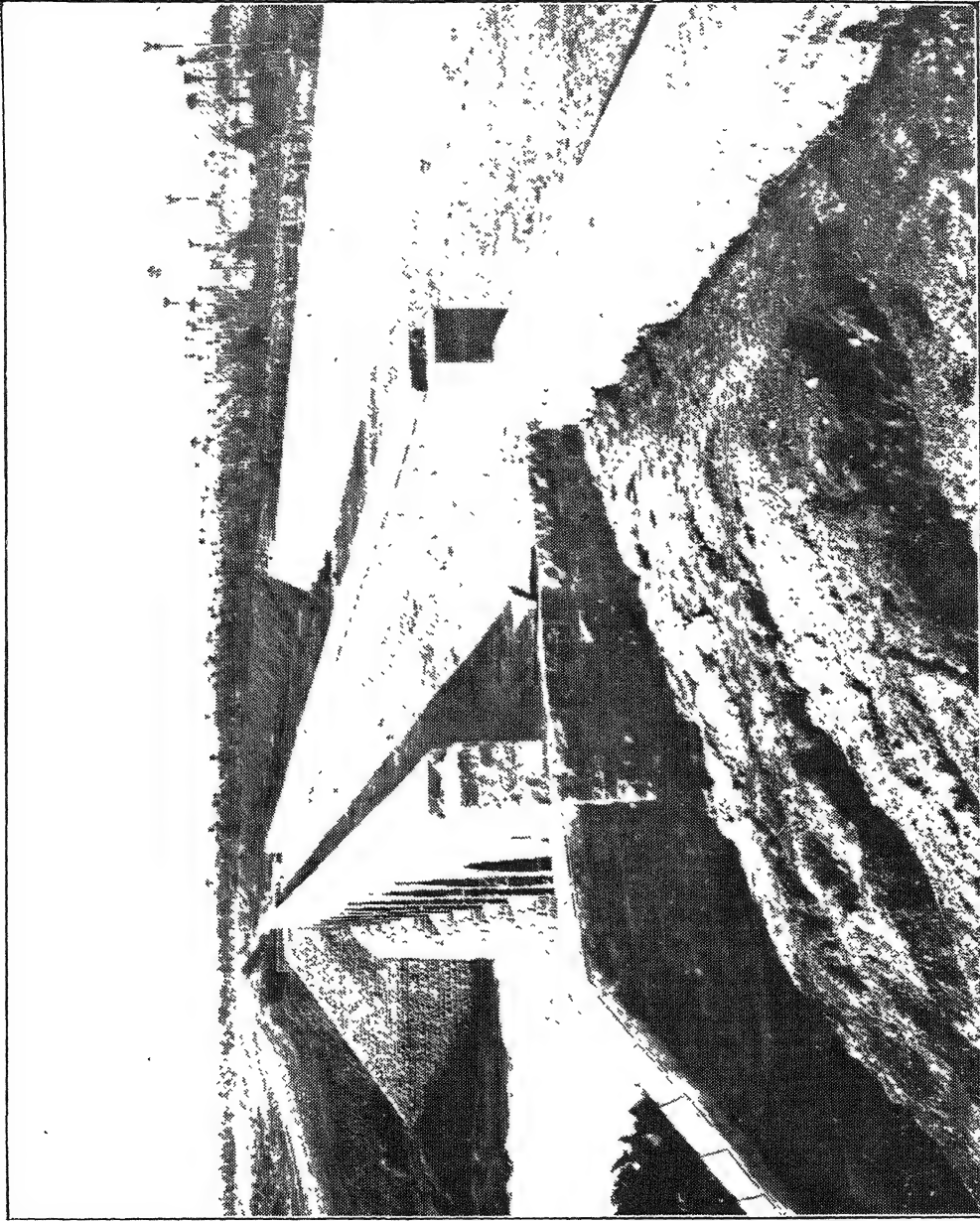
3. The Paler Project—earthen bund 7,200 ft. long and 62 ft. high, capacity 2,948 m. cft., irrigation area 20,500 acres, channels 23 miles, estimated cost Rs. 22,00,000.

Other giant projects under consideration are (1) the Maneru Project costing Rs. 35,80,000, (2) the Chintalur Project costing Rs. 10,55,000, (3) the Bundrapalli Vagu Project costing Rs. 14,50,000 and (4) the Purna Project costing Rs. 78,00,000, in addition to a number of others costing under ten lakhs each. (For further information see section under "Irrigation.")

### (4) THE CITY IMPROVEMENT BOARD

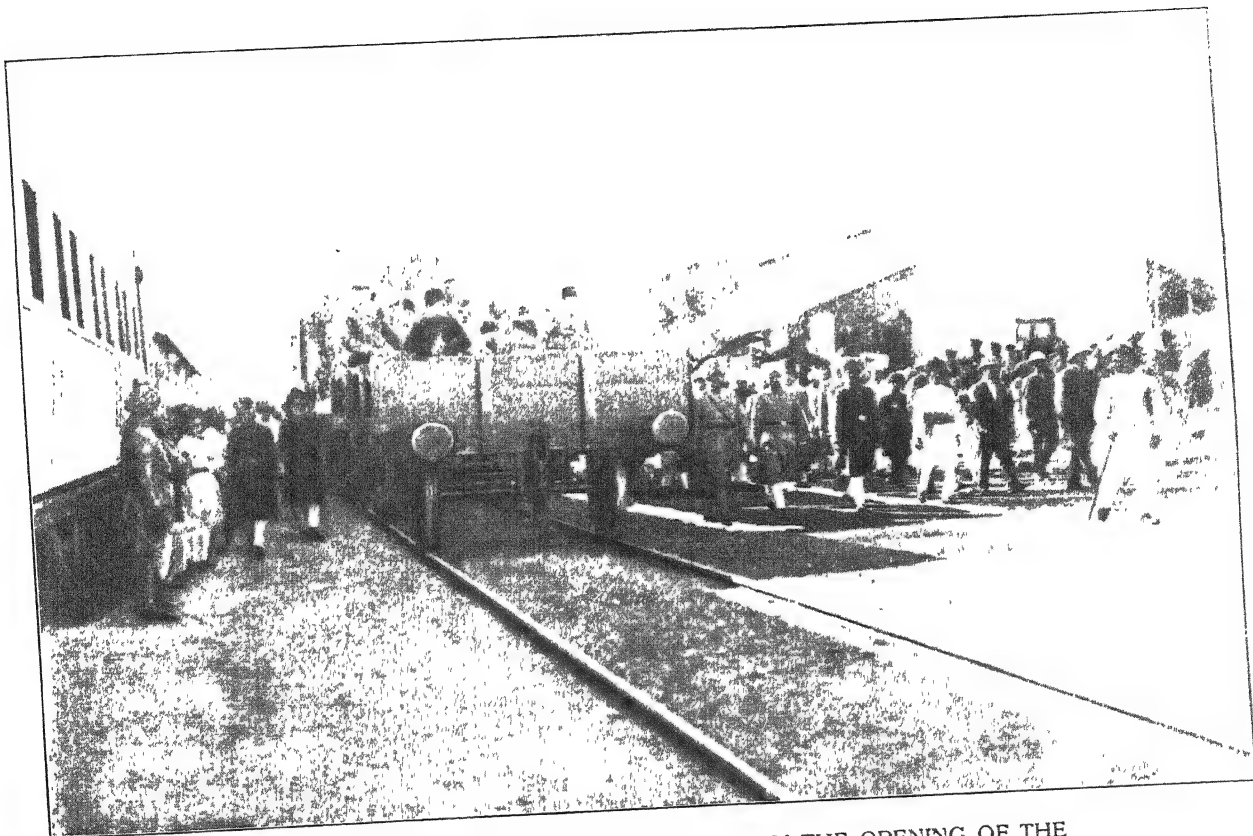
This Board was constituted in 1914 with a view to carry out schemes for the general improvement of the City and to secure the building of houses on sanitary principles. The Pather Ghatti facade, the gardens

## NIZAM SAGAR



PANORAMIC VIEW OF THE NARVA AQUEDUCT

(The length of the aqueduct will be about 100 miles and cost Rs. 100,00,000.)



H. E. H. THE NIZAM PROCEEDING TO PERFORM THE OPENING OF THE  
KAZIPETT-BALLARSHAH RAILWAY





H E H THE NIZAM AT THE COURT OF THE MAHARAJA OF DATTIA WHOSE GUEST HE WAS  
FOR A FEW HOURS ON HIS RETURN JOURNEY FROM DELHI,

H E H THE NIZAM REPLYING TO THE WELCOME ADDRESS PRESENTED  
BY THE MUNICIPALITY ON 24th NOVEMBER 1925  
ON HIS RETURN FROM DELHI



"My earnest prayer is he concluded that the Ruler of this State may be given wisdom and spirit to pursue the path of righteousness, while his subjects may be given the heart and mind to grow strong and thrive in their loyalty to their Ruler and assist and help in all things pertaining to the weal and welfare of the State and their generation and posterity to come

I have very great pleasure in announcing to my beloved subjects that the historic cordial relations subsisting between the British Government and the House of Asaf Jah for over a century, so very productive of important results in Indian History are, by the Grace of God, becoming more and more cordial and friendly day by day



along the river banks, and the Azam Jahi and Muzzam Jahi Roads are so far the principal works of the Board in addition to a number of model extensions where neat and good houses are let at very small rents.

(5) CONSTRUCTION OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS

His Exalted Highness is an enthusiastic patron of Architecture and the new buildings such as the Town Hall built at a cost of 19 lakhs, the City High School estimated to have cost over 7 lakhs, the Osmania General Hospital costing about 20 lakhs and the High Court costing 21 lakhs and containing one of the biggest saracenic arches in the world, have been constructed during his reign.

(6) THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT

This department was constituted in 1914 and during the seven years of its existence it has conserved the principal ancient monuments of the Dominions and published a large number of reports, monographs, and journals. The greatest achievement of the department is the thorough conservation of the world-famous Ajanta frescoes, which has been done by two expert Italian restaurateurs Professor Cecconi and Count Orsini (see "Archaeological Section " for further information.)

(7) THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

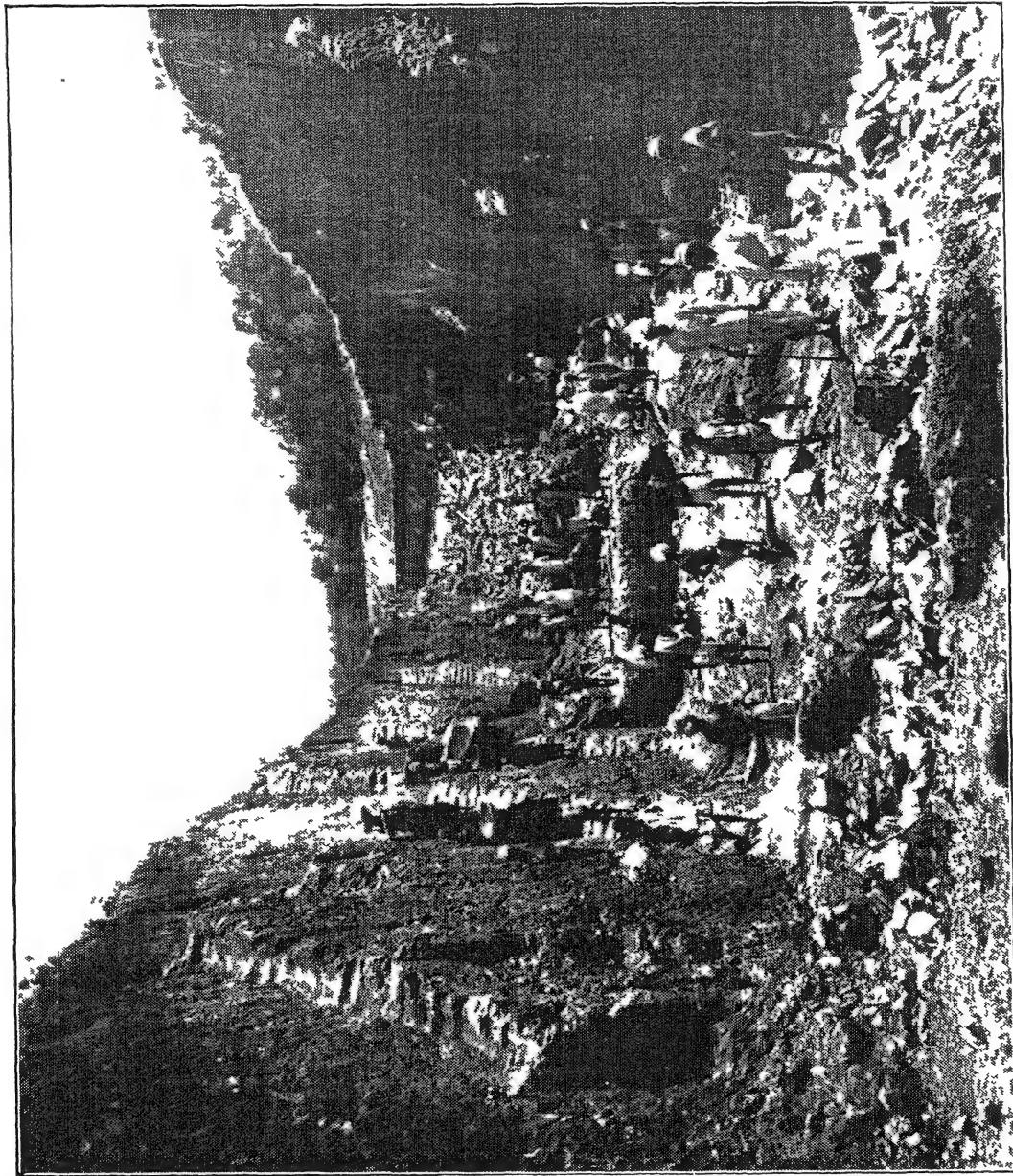
The territories of His Exalted Highness, almost equal in area to Italy, possess vast natural resources some of which have hitherto never been utilized. The Hyderabad State is known to be the largest producer in the world of oil-seeds. In castor-oil seeds it has practically a monopoly. Cotton too is a staple produce. There are also other agricultural products within the Dominions and the Department is developing not only the agricultural but the industrial resources as well.

(8) THE CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETIES

The Co-operative Credit Societies were organized on a systematic basis for the first time in 1914 when a full time Registrar was appointed and a Central Bank at Hyderabad and 24 village Societies were started. During the last thirteen years the number of societies has risen rapidly and now there are 10 Central Banks and 1,120 Agricultural and 122 non-Agricultural societies.

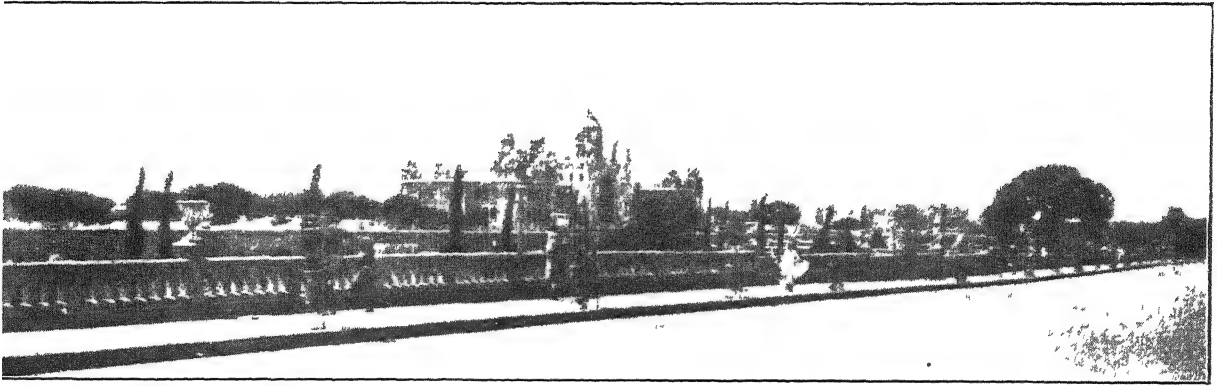
(9) RAILWAY EXTENSIONS

A new metre gauge line has been opened to Dronachalam, 184½ miles from Secunderabad, which will be extended to Gadag, thus opening up the southern districts of the Dominions and eventually giving the produce of



NIZAM SAGAR AQUEDUCT : TIRUMALAPPUR CUTTING

the State an outlet to the sea at Marmagoa. A broad gauge line 146 miles long has been constructed which connects Kazipet with Ballarshah (G. I. P.) and provides the shortest possible route to Northern India.



A distant view of the New High Court Buildings from across the river Musi

(10) THE STATISTICS DEPARTMENT

This Department was established in 1919 for the purpose of compiling agricultural statistics and those relating to prices, wages, industries and commerce.



A scene from the famous Public Gardens, in which Art and Nature meet in pleasing harmony

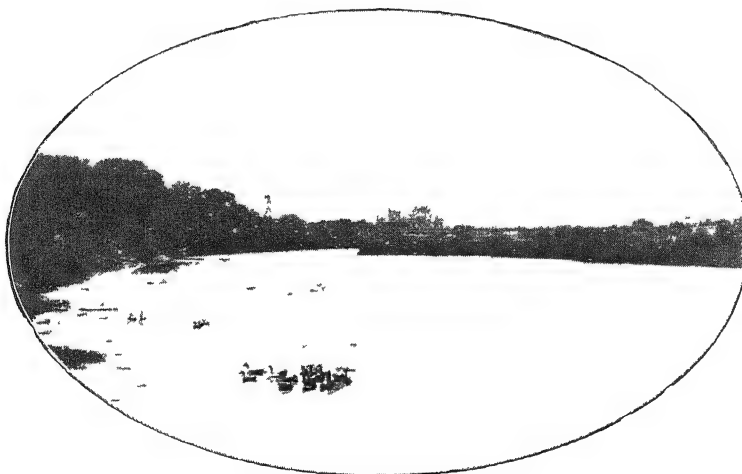
(11) THE CITY DRAINAGE SCHEME

Still another giant measure calculated to combat the annual visitations of the plague epidemic in the city is the City Drainage Scheme costing nearly a crore of rupees. The work is vigorously in progress.



Another charming scene from the Public Gardens

The Telephone Department has been thoroughly re-organized and long-distance telephone lines have been opened connecting mufussal stations with the metropolis.



The river Musi presents an interesting spectacle during the rains, inspite of the protecting dam

The question of artificial lighting and water-supply for the provincial towns has been seriously taken up and schemes are in contemplation involving the expenditure of several lakhs.

Other noteworthy introductions are the Boy Scouts department, the law, medical and engineering colleges, frequent Industrial exhibitions, &c., &c.



The journey to the famous Ellora Caves has been deprived of its breakneck gradients by this new and expensive Ghat Road made by the present Nizam

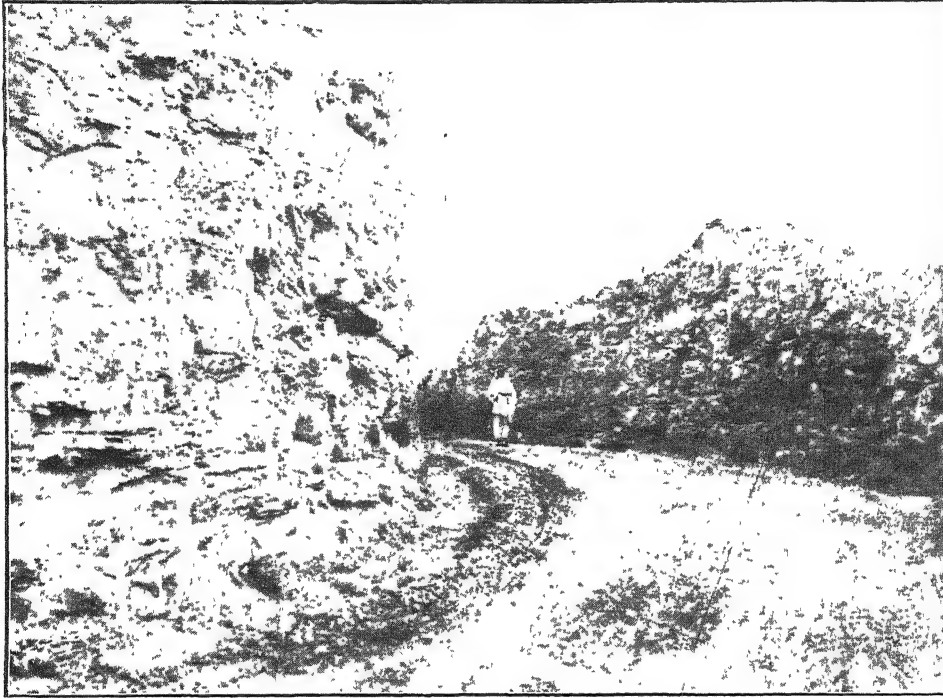
### CONCLUSION

During the quinquennium of His Exalted Highness' personal administration from 1914 to 1919, the revenue collections of the State rose to an average of about five crores and the expenditure was a little over four crores, thus leaving a handsome surplus at the close of every year.

Having thus obtained a vigorous start, the Government found it easy to push this policy ahead, with the result that to-day the financial affairs of the State are in a most satisfactory condition. The average gross receipts are about eight crores and although the service expenditure too has risen proportionately, the coming year is expected to close with



a balance of about a crore and a half, after meeting in full the whole capital expenditure and making decent cash investments too. This is really unique in the history of the State, for the capital expenditure is being met from the general revenues and not by floating a public loan.



A GREAT CUTTING ON THE GHAT ROAD (ELLORA)

Few rulers of Native States in India are able to present an account of their administration so pregnant with possibilities of progress. In coming years, the new areas brought under cultivation by the irrigation works, the new industries that are being started everywhere and the opening up of the country by roads and railways, will all add enormously to the revenues of the State and thereby enable it to devote more attention to the nation-building departments of education, industries and commerce, and medical relief. The resources of the State are almost fabulous, and with a systematic policy of development the State promises to be soon a power in the land. His Exalted Highness has qualities of head possessed by few great men in the world and it is the sincere prayer of all lovers of the country that he may be vouchsafed a long and prosperous career of usefulness to his people and credit to himself as one of the ablest rulers recorded in the history of India in recent times.

# THE OUTPOST OF EMPIRE





THE HON'BLE SIR WILLIAM BARTON, K. C. I. E., C S. I., I C. S.,  
PRESENT RESIDENT.



# THE BRITISH RESIDENTS

## BRIEF INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

**E**XACTLY one hundred and fifty years ago a Madras Civilian named Mr. Hollond, was sent by the Governor and Council of the Fort St. George factory to the Court of the "Subehdar" of the Deccan on a purely diplomatic mission. The successors of this envoy in course of time when the ascendancy of the British nation over the political affairs of the Nizam gradually asserted itself, came to be known as Residents. They were sent, to quote the words of a later Governor-General, "for gaining the Nizam's good will and esteem, and, at the same time, to discover any intrigues that may be meditated," and also "to keep a watchful eye upon his Highness's conduct, and to endeavour by every means in their power to establish a confidential and friendly communication between the two governments."

A few years before the advent of this first envoy, instances had not been wanting of Englishmen attempting to gain favours and trading facilities from the "Subehdar" by every possible means, appealing to him for help against the French and putting up with great inconveniences and sometimes humiliations from the haughty rulers of the Deccan. But now conditions had changed.

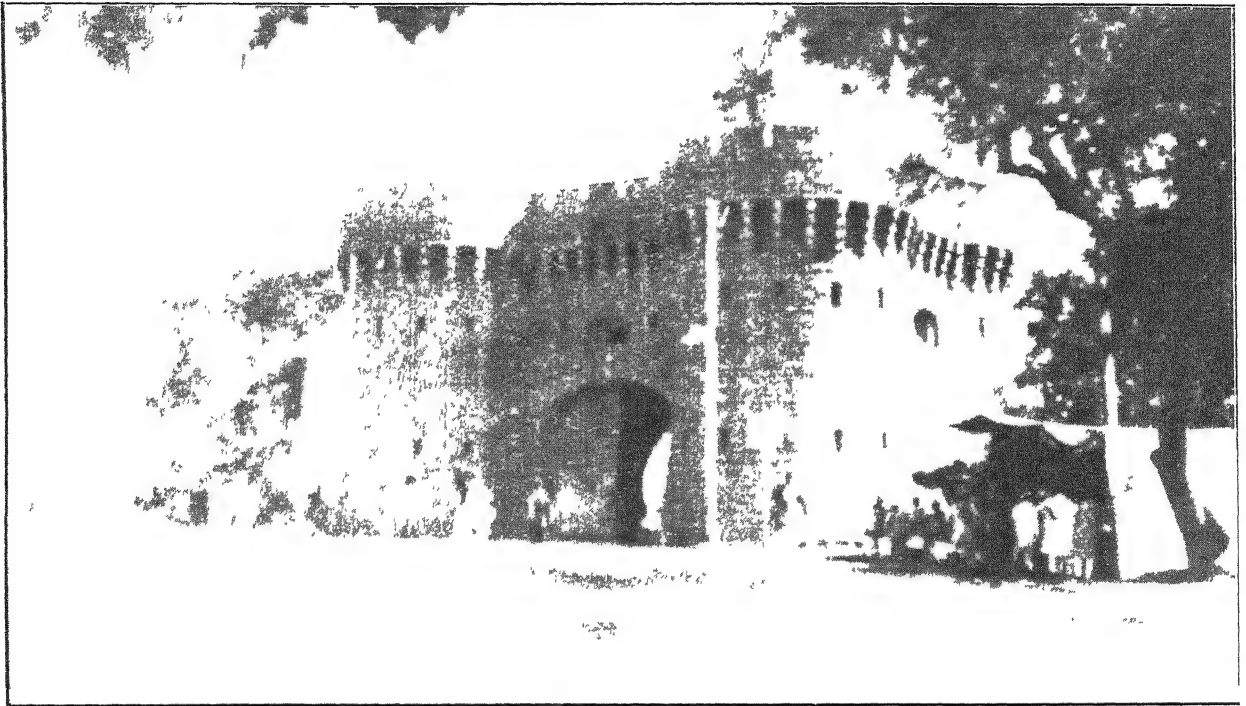
## THE EARLY EUROPEANS

The founder of the Nizam's dynasty was decidedly a friend of the early British traders. In 1747, we find the latter petitioning him to help them to recover Fort St. George from the hands of the French who had shortly before captured it. As a result, the Nawab of the Carnatic was ordered to take prompt punitive measures and a large army under a son of the Nawab was sent to Madras, to be beaten back by a handful of trained sepoy under French commanders!

The death in 1748 of the great Asaf Jah, who was a steadying factor in the history of those days, threw India into a state of great disorder surcharged with intrigue, and as Macaulay puts it, "scarcely any aggression could be without a pretext, either in old laws or recent practice!"

On the one hand the French started making great efforts at gaining supremacy over the native powers by actively entering into their

quarrels, rendering military assistance to them and even obtaining acquisitions of territory in return. The great and ambitious Dupleix was of course the first European to dream of establishing an empire

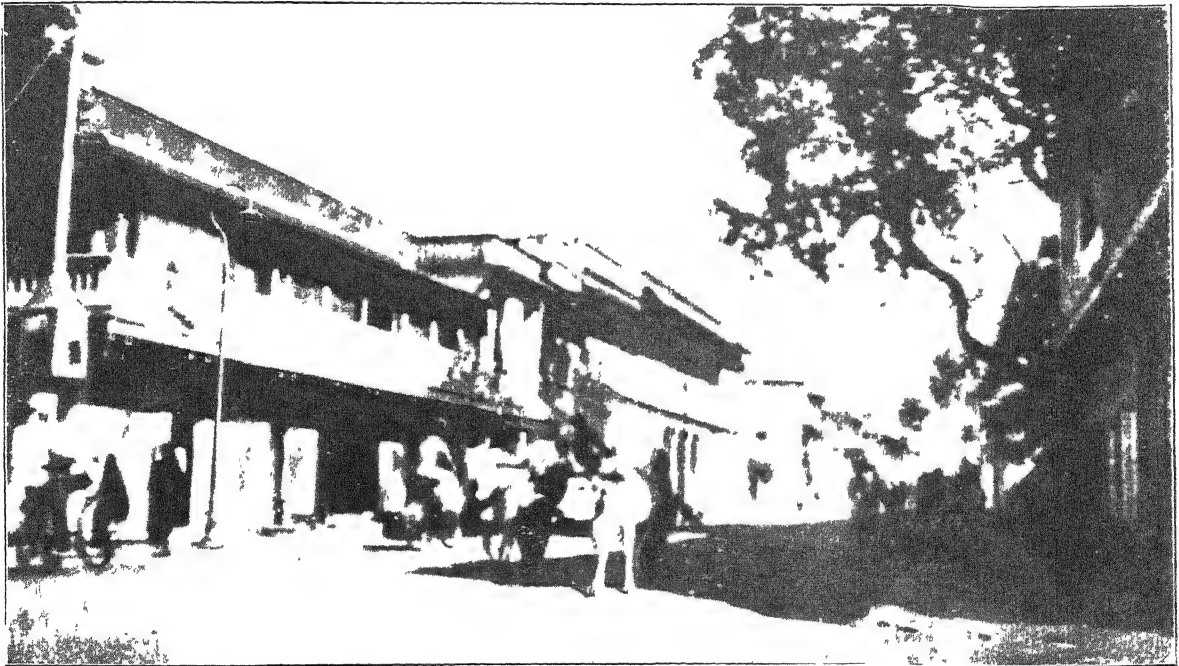


RESIDENCY MAIN GATE

upon the ruins of the once magnificent monarchy of the Moghuls. He fomented intrigues, struck terror into the minds of the native population by the efficiency of troops trained after the European fashion, defeated the English and their allies, raised a column and town in commemoration of his victories, took the Nizam in triumphal procession through the streets of Pondichery and got himself declared "Governor of India from the river Krishna to Cape Comorin, a country about as large as France!"

The pitiable end of this great man is one of the tragedies of history too well known to stand mention here.

Then came another equally great Frenchman, Bussy, who gained so much influence at the court of the Nizam that he practically ruled over the affairs of that prince for a considerable length of time and was nearer realizing the dreams of Dupleix than the latter himself had been; for upon one occasion he actually took possession of the city of Hyderabad,



RESIDENCY ROAD

the political centre of India then as well as now! He was the first European to induce an Indian prince, namely Muzaffar Jung, to enter into an engagement to subsidise a body of troops to be retained under



his command and get them paid by the assignment of territory. His presence with his handful of Europeans had an awe-inspiring influence upon the people; but he at last allowed himself to be drawn into the mazes of native intrigue and to do deeds which would not have been even countenanced by sober men however ambitious they might be. His progress was soon cut short suddenly on receipt of peremptory orders of recall from his chief, the Count de Lally; and his nation was thus deprived of the great power and influence he had established, although the Nizam continued to employ French troops for a long time afterwards and to show marked partiality for them.

It is equally well known on the other hand, how the British too under the leadership of the "heaven-born" Clive, Stringer Lawrence and others,



HYDERABAD RESIDENCY MAIN BUILDING

threw themselves into the whirlpool of affairs in the Deccan and emerged victorious in the end, not merely by military prowess but also by a discreet use of clever statesmanship when they were at a disadvantage, and by

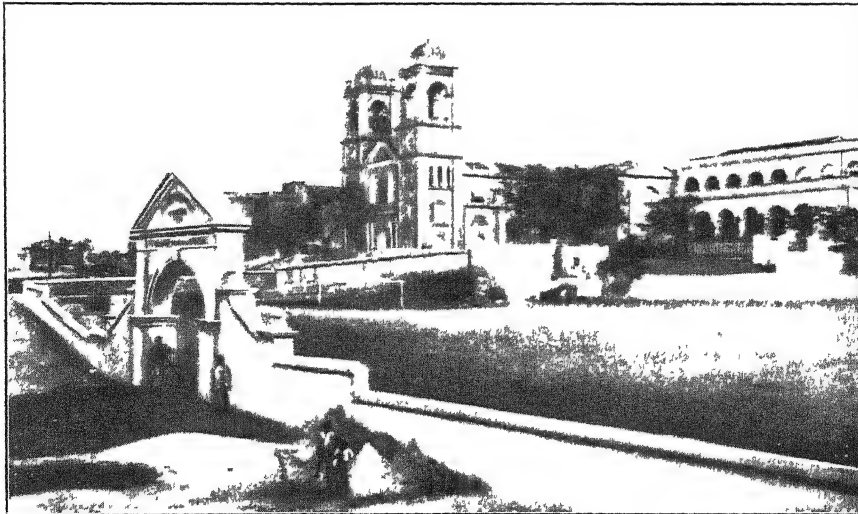
sensible moderation when they had the upper hand. Constantly sustained by the proverbial bull-dog pertinacity of the Briton, they soon gained sufficient foot-hold in the country, entered into regular treaties with the Nizam and were eventually recognized by him as a power worthy of being befriended as well as dreaded. Thus arose the occasion for "envoys" and their acceptability became unquestioned. To-day the representative of this long line of "politicals" does not perhaps pay so much attention to gain "the Nizam's good will and esteem," but it is only due to the change in the fortunes of his nation in India; for they are no more a company of traders fighting for their very existence and requiring protection, but they are beyond the shadow of a doubt the Paramount Power in the land.

The Resident is known by the native population as the "Burre Sa'ab" which means the Big Gentleman, and the extensive grounds surrounded by defence works and guarded by smart-looking sentinels of the native Indian Army, are called the "Burre Sa'ab's Koti" or more briefly "Koti" (the Palace).

#### HOW THE RESIDENCY WAS BUILT

The early envoys used to be accommodated in one of the garden houses of the Nizam's Minister, but Captain Achilles Kirkpatrick, the sixth in order among them and very friendly with the ruler and his nobles, obtained permission for the construction of a permanent building.

HYDERABAD



ST. JOSEPH'S CATHEDRAL.

An amusing story is told about how he frightened Nizam Ali Khan when he presented his petition for the purpose. After representing to him the advantages of his proposal, he showed him a plan of the site he had

selected. The Nizam who had till then been listening to him with interest, now suddenly changed his attitude and would not hear him any more ! Neither he nor any of the courtiers about him could guess how he had offended and he had to return in great chagrin from the interview. However, Mir Alum who understood his monarch better, came to his rescue. He suggested that the plan of the site might have offended by reason of its size, for it was as big as any map of his Dominions that the Nizam had seen. Accordingly at the next durbar a site-plan of the size of a postage stamp or visiting card, nobody knows which, was presented ; and sure as anything the permission was granted and a farman issued immediately !

For more than fifty years the Residency had no defence works nor were the Residents themselves thought to be in need of armed protection, for they were all very much liked by the people. But after the attack made on it during the Great Indian Sepoy Mutiny in 1857, the grounds were protected by walls and gates surmounted by martello towers.

#### THE EARLY RESIDENTS AND THEIR WAYS

The early Residents too did not always live in the Hyderabad Residency but used it only as a sort of rest-house or cloak-room on their way to the city from Bolarum. Here they had to wait until a guard of honour arrived from the city to accompany them to the palace. They had also to wear special dress, to take off their shoes and not hats when they entered the Nizam's presence and, of course, to squat on the carpeted floor along with the other nobles, as European furniture had not been introduced. It was only after 1857 that some of these inconveniences were removed and in the reign of His Highness Nawab Mir Mahboob Ali Khan Bahadur the present European modes of reception were adopted.

The correspondence between the two governments had some special features too ; for, the Nizam subscribed himself as the "Ma ba-Dowlat" ( Our Royal Self ) and the British Government as "Niazmund" ( seeker of Royal audience ). In the reign of Nasir-ud-daulah however the terms used came to be changed into those of equal friendship.

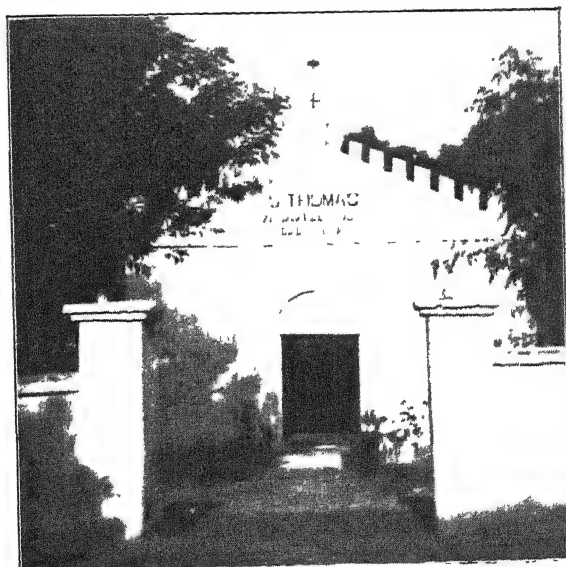
The old Nizams used also to bestow titles upon the Residents as well as their own nobles ; but it is one of the ironies of history that the practice has now been reversed !

As has been hinted before, the early Residents took great pains to make themselves popular by all possible means. Captain Achilles Kirkpatrick who was the first Resident to be entrusted with powers to represent his own as well as the Nizam's government and thereby discontinue the practice of sending an envoy from the latter to Calcutta, entered into matrimonial alliances with native women. Others are known to have gone to the length of wearing native clothes in order to be able to move more freely in native society. They used to attend the nautches and other social functions at the houses of the nobles and Ministers, dressed like Mohammedan noblemen, and even 'pan' and the hookah do not seem to have been despised by them. Such practices were started by the Frenchmen perhaps and the English too observing the great popularity of those people, were not slow to adopt them. The enlightenment of these days however obviates the need for such deviations.

#### THE RESIDENCY BAZAARS

The new-comer to Hyderabad cannot help being struck by the marked difference between the native city and the small area surrounding the British Residency called the "Angrezi Ilakha" or English territory.

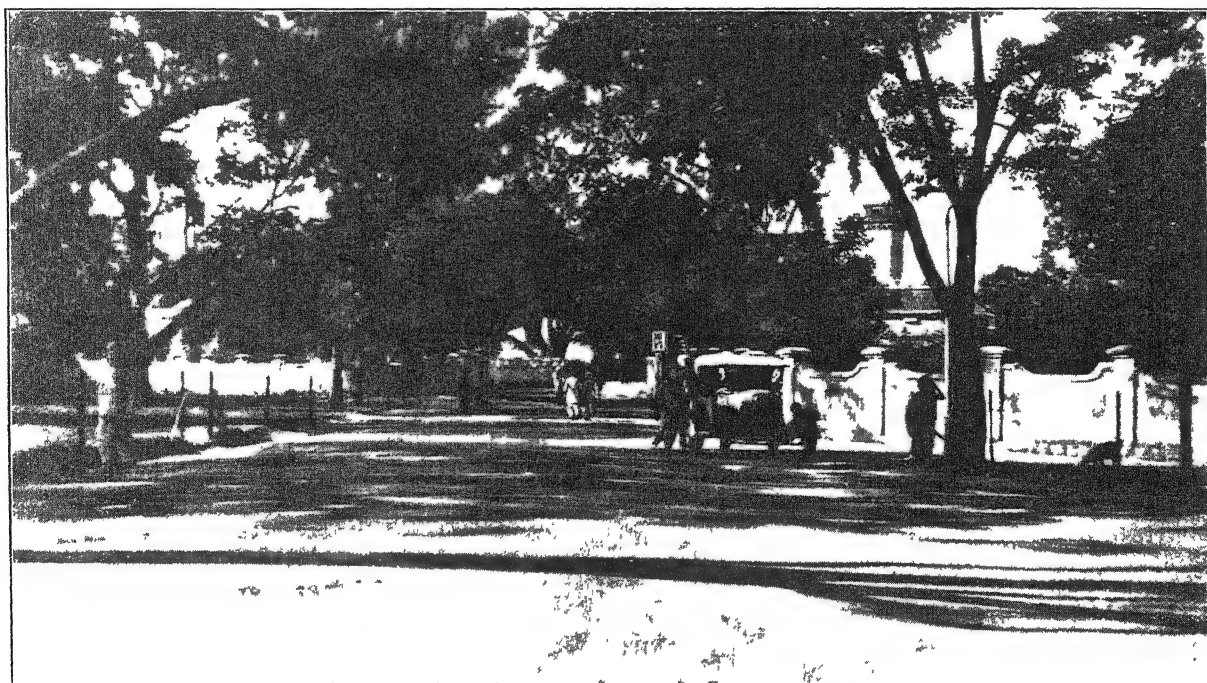
BUILT IN 1800, IT IS THE OLDEST CHURCH IN THE  
WHOLE OF HYDERABAD.



ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH (ROMAN CATHOLIC)  
RESIDENCY BAZAARS

Although it is only a part of the same large city, this small suburb presents not only an outward appearance entirely its own but the very morale of the inhabitants has its special features. The roads are good and the houses regular and of uniform proportions, unlike the city proper where the palaces

of the nobles intermingle in romantic confusion with the mean, disease-breeding tenements of the common people. Most of the big sowcars or native bankers, of whom a goodly number are millionaires and multimillionaires, have their houses here. Many large business firms, theatres, markets, lawyers, doctors, foreign liquor shops—the apparently inevitable accompaniments of British rule—are crowded into this busy corner. The Arms Act is in force and the Arabs and other warlike people who go about in the city armed to the teeth, have no place here; but in compensation for this probable curtailment of “freedom,” the people enjoy greater security of life and property. The policeman is smart and supreme on the road

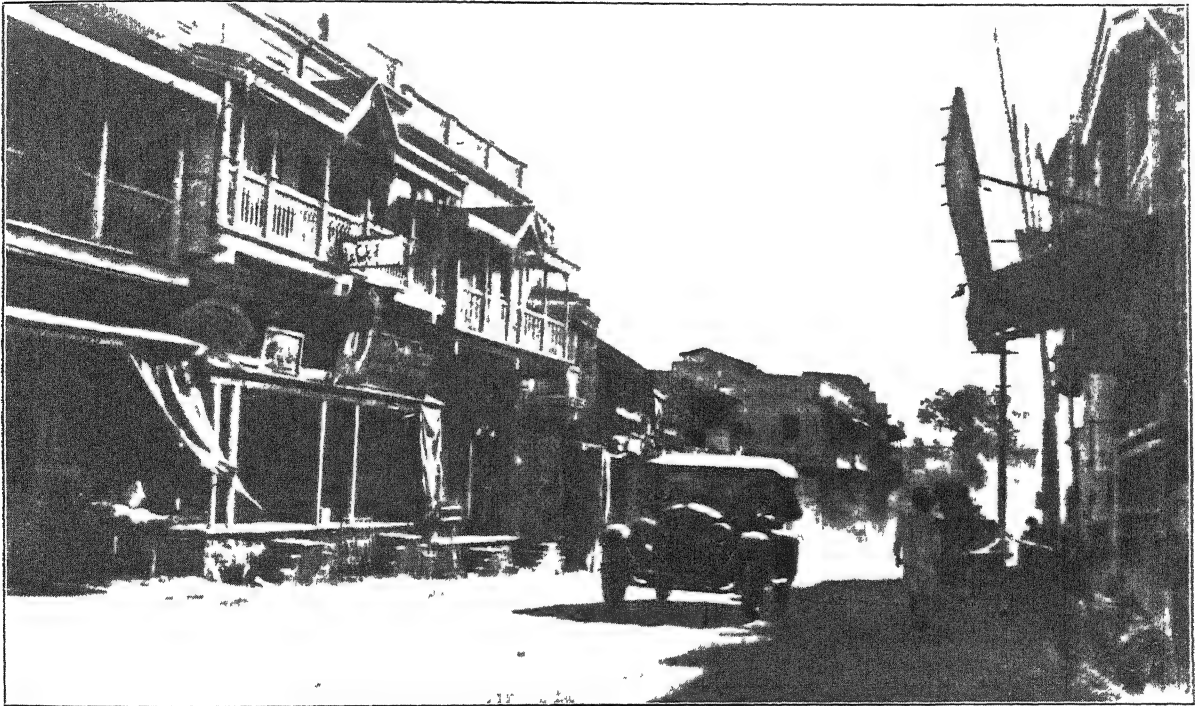


RESIDENCY HOSPITAL ROAD

whose laws may not be broken with impunity as is often done in the city. The English-educated people, mostly Hindus, and other products of Western civilization may be seen here in large numbers. Everything is matter-of-fact and rigid and the spice of old-time romance is non est.

## THE RESIDENCY AND ITS GROUNDS

Inside the sentinel-guarded gate, the main Residency building is an elegant and imposing structure. In front there is a broad and open flight of steps leading up to a very noble portico formed by tall Corinthian pillars, a type of architecture frequently met with in the palaces of the nobles.



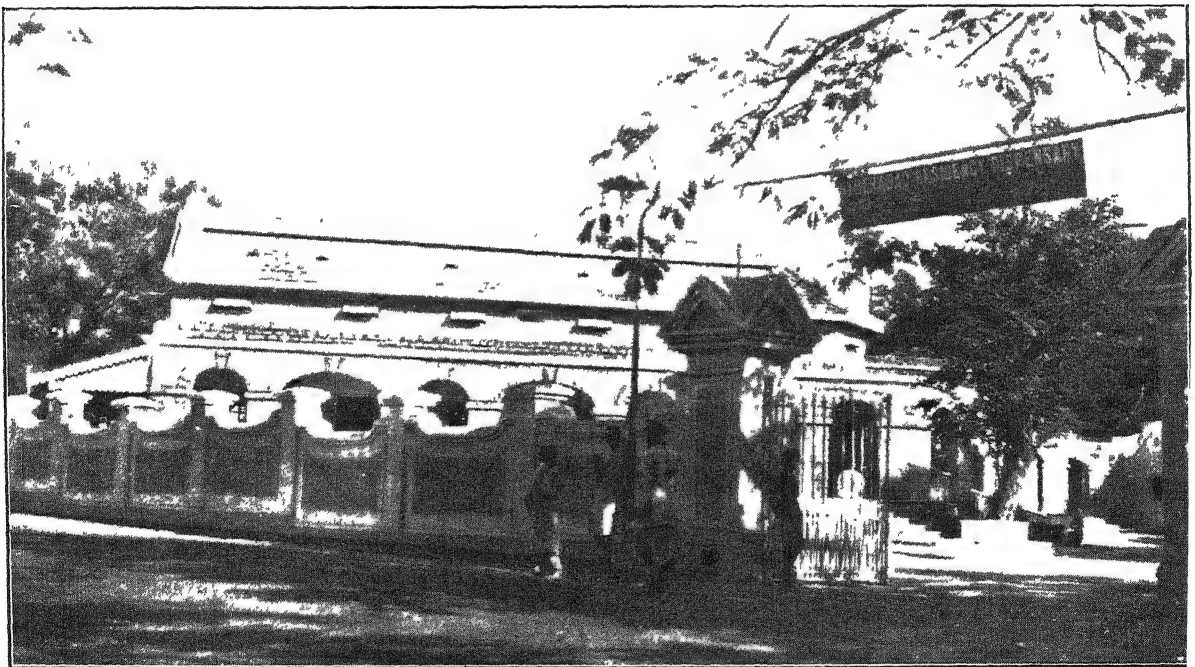
ANOTHER VIEW OF RESIDENCY ROAD

This leads into a big hall with an upper storey and large rooms all round, carpeted, glazed and furnished in the handsomest English style. Several large and well-executed portraits, gigantic wall mirrors and some of the finest girandoles and lustres ever made, adorn the walls and ceilings. The rare pieces of mythological statuary mentioned by Briggs on either side of the the grand stairway inside, are now absent but there are two large lions couching on the sides of the steps in front.



In the extensive grounds surrounding this building there are quarters for the First Assistant to the Resident, for the officers of the Resident's Escort and some other minor officials. There are playgrounds, tennis courts, parade ground for the Escort and a beautiful orchard as well as flower and vegetable gardens.

The offices of the Residency now comprise many departments of activity and they are all easily accommodated within the walls, as well as quarters for the troops. There is a cemetery, where a few brave men and braver women as well as some innocent children, have found their last resting place. There is also a Hindu temple just outside the inner works, but the romantic Zenana or ladies quarters called the "Rang Mahal" or Painted Palace, with its queer decorations of fruits, flowers, birds and beasts and built for the Mussalman wife of Achilles Kirkpatrick have been turned into offices, although the garden and well near by are still known as the Begum garden and Begum well !



HYDERABAD RESIDENCY HOSPITAL

## LIST OF ALL THE BRITISH RESIDENTS AT HYDERABAD

1.	Mr. Hollond, the first British Envoy	16th April 1779
2.	Mr. Grant ...	1780—1784
3.	Mr. R. Johnson	1784—1787
4.	Captain Kennaway	1788—1794
5.	Captain W. A. Kirkpatrick	1794—1797
6.	Captain J. A. Kirkpatrick .	1798—1805
7.	Mr. H. Russell	1805—1806
8.	Captain T. Sydenham	1806—1810
9.	Lieutenant C. Russell ...	1810—1811
10.	Sir Henry Russell ..	1811—1820
11.	Sir Charles Metcalfe	1820—1825
12.	Captain H. C. Barrett	Aug. to Sept. 1825
13.	Mr. W. B. Martin .	1825—1830
14.	Mr. E. C. Ravenshaw ....	Aug. to Nov. 1830
15.	Colonel J. Stewart ...	1830—1838
16.	Major J. C. Cameron ...	Jan. to June 1838
17.	Brigadier J. Waheb, C. B. ...	June to July 1838
18.	Major T. Tomkyns ..	July to Sept. 1838
19.	General J. S. Fraser	1838—1852
20.	Major Davidson ...	1852—1853
21.	General Low, C. B. .	March to Sept. 1853
22.	Major R. Davidson ...	Sept. to Nov. 1853
23.	Mr. G. H. Bushby ....	1853—1856
24.	Captain A. R. Thornhill ..	1856—1857
25.	Colonel R. Davidson ...	1857—1862
26.	Sir George Yule, C. B., K. C. S. I.	Jan. to April 1863
27.	Sir Richard Temple, K.C.S.I. ...	1857—1868
28.	Mr. J. G. Cordery .	Jan. to March 1868
29.	Mr. H. A. Roberts, C. B., C. S. I.	March to May 1868
30.	Mr. J. G. Cordery, I. C. S....	May to June 1868
31.	Mr. C. B. Saunders, C. B. . .	1868—1872
32.	Colonel P. S. Lumsden, C. S. I.	July to Dec. 1872
33.	Mr. C. B. Saunders ...	1872—1875
34.	Sir Richard Meade, K. C. S. I.	1875—1881
35.	Sir Stuart Bayley, K. C. S. I.	1881—1882
36.	Major G. H. Trevor ....	June 1882
37.	Mr. W. B. Jones I. C. S. ...	1882—1883



38.	Mr. J. G. Cordery, C. S. I.	....	1883—1884
39.	Sir Oliver St. John, K. C. S. I.	...	1884—1886
40.	Colonel E. C. Ross, C. S. I.	....	April to Oct. 1886
41.	Mr. J. G. Cordery	....	Oct. 1886
42.	Mr. D. Robertson	..	1887—1888
43.	Mr. A. P. Howell	...	1888—1889
44.	Sir Denis Fitzpatrick, K. C. S. I.	....	Aug. to Nov. 1889
45.	Sir Trevor Plowden, K. C. S. I.	....	1891—1900
46.	Sir David Barr, K. C. S. I.	....	1900—1905
47.	Sir Charles Bayley, K. C. S. I.	..	1905—1908
48.	Sir Michael O'Dwyer, K. C. S. I.	...	1908—1911
49.	Sir Alexander Pinhey, K. C. S. I.	..	1911—1916
50.	Mr. S. M. Fraser, C.S.I., C.I.E.	...	April 1914
51.	Sir Alexander Pinhey	..	1914—1916
52.	Sir Stuart Fraser, K. C. S. I.	...	1916—1919
53.	Mr. C. L. S. Russell, I.C.S.	..	1919—1925
54.	Sir W. P. Barton, K. C. S. I.	...	1925



## THE FIRST ENVOYS, 1779—1797

The relations of the British with the rulers of Hyderabad strictly date from the Treaties of 1766 and 1768.

On the 12th November 1766 the Company's Government on condition of a grant of the Northern Circars, agreed to furnish the Nizam with a subsidiary force when required and to pay nine lakhs of rupees a year when the assistance of their troops was not required. The Nizam on his part engaged to assist the British Government with his troops in time of necessity. The aid of the British troops was afforded as promised by the Treaty on several occasions when the Nizam stood in need of it.

On the 1st March 1768 another Treaty was entered into between the Nizam and the East India Company. This is practically a confirmation of the previous treaty of 1766 and in its immediate and ulterior effects, is substantially the groundwork of England's existing relations with the Nizam.

From this time the political relations of the British with the Hyderabad Government appear to have been peaceful and undisturbed and in 1779 the first British envoy, Mr. Hollond, was appointed to the Hyderabad court; but the influence of the Company's Government did not become supreme until after the expulsion of the French many years later.

Mr. Grant was the next envoy, who assumed the reins of office in 1780.

Mr. Johnson succeeded Mr. Grant in 1784, but as he fell into disfavour with the Directors for recommending the restitution of the Northern Circars which had been ceded to the British in 1765 in return for an annual peshkush, he was recalled in 1787 and in the following year (April 28, 1788) Captain John Kennaway, Aide-de-Camp to Lord Cornwallis and one of the best specimens of British Political officers, was despatched to represent British interests at the court of His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad.

On the outbreak of war between Tippu Sultan and the British, Captain Kennaway succeeded in bringing about in the year 1790 a treaty of alliance between Hyderabad and Great Britain by which Nizam Ali Khan subsidized a body of British troops and joined Lord Cornwallis in the wars against Tippu.

Captain Kennaway's diplomacy at this critical juncture not only relieved the situation considerably but also materially furthered the successful ending of a tedious campaign in the capitulation of Tippu on the



SIR JOHN KENNAWAY, "DILAWAR JUNG BAHADUR," 1788-94

9th February 1792. The signal event of the period is that the 'Tiger of Mysore' agreed to deliver two of his sons as hostages as a guarantee of his future good faith. The act of delivering them into the hands of the Marquis of Wellesley from elephant back can still be seen engraved underneath the marble statue of Lord Cornwallis kept in the Connemara Library in the Madras Museum. In reward for his invaluable services, Captain Kennaway was created a baronet and his full name was Sir John Kennaway of Hyderabad, East Indies.

Sir John Kennaway was the first Resident to be decorated with a title by His Highness the Nizam. He was called "Dilawar Jung Bahadur."

In January 1794 this upright builder of British influence at Hyderabad retired and went back to England. He was succeeded in 1795 by Captain W. A. Kirkpatrick, the officer who in 1793 mediated between the



CAPT W A KIRKPATRICK, 1794-97

Nepalese and the Chinese in Nepal. His constant occupation as envoy at Hyderabad was to cope with a series of overtures for the co-operation of British troops against the Mahrattas, until the Nizam's ambition in that direction received a disastrous check at Kurdla in March 1795. In the year 1797, Captain William Kirkpatrick retired from the embassy and was succeeded by his brother, the famous Achilles, who was practically the first regularly constituted Resident, in that he represented both his own Government and that of the Nizam.

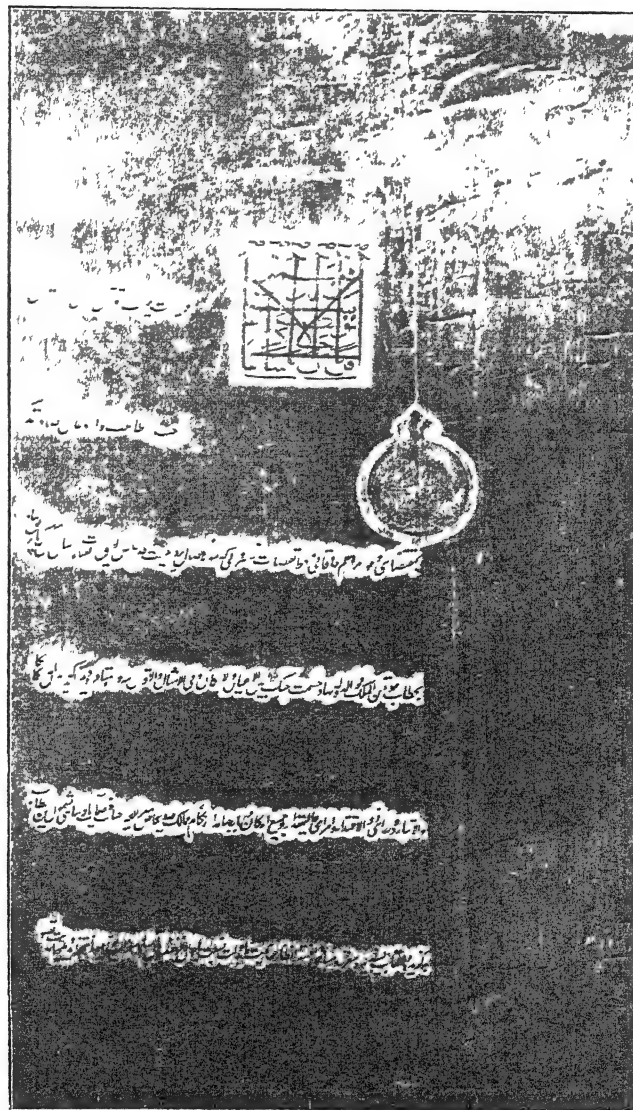
## CAPT. J. A. KIRKPATRICK—SIR HENRY RUSSELL: 1797—1820

One of the most distinguished of the Political officers who shaped the fortunes of the East India Company in the early stages of its development, Achilles Kirkpatrick during his tenure of office between the years 1797 and 1805 negotiated several important treaties on behalf of the Governor-General with the Nizam, on the conclusion of which he received valuable presents from the latter.



CAPT J A KIRKPATRICK, 'HASHMUTH JUNG,' 1797-1805

In 1799 he concluded his first treaty, under the terms of which all the Frenchmen in the Nizam's service were dismissed, and the subsidiary force was augmented to six thousand sepoy with a due proportion of field pieces for the protection of the Nizam's territories. This was subsequently



REPRODUCTION OF FIRMAN ISSUED BY H H THE NIZAM SEKUNDER JAH BAHADUR  
 CONFERRING THE TITLE OF NAWAB HASMAI JUNG BAHADUR  
 ON CAPT JOHN KIRKPATRICK, BRITISH RESIDENT  
 1798 to 1805



engaged by the Marquis of Wellesley when the famous league between the English, the Nizam and the Mahrattas was formed against the formidable Tippu. The partition treaty signed on July 3, 1799 added much to the possessions of the Nizam.

In October 1800 Capt. Kirkpatrick who lived upon terms of personal friendship with both His Highness Nizam Ali Khan and his Minister, Arastu Jah, concluded another treaty by which the ties that connected the Company's Government with the Hyderabad State were drawn closer than before, and the subsidiary force was further augmented by two battalions of infantry and one regiment of cavalry. It was stipulated at the same time that these troops were to be subject to the ordinary course of relief but that their total number should never be diminished. This was fixed at eight battalions of sepoy and two regiments of cavalry with the requisite complement European artillery, stores and ammunition. To secure payment for the maintenance of this force, the Nizam ceded in return all the territories he had acquired by both the Mysore treaties of 1792 and 1799. These consisted of the districts of Kurnool, Cuddapah and Bellary and are known at the present time under the name of the Ceded districts.

Achilles Kirkpatrick exercised very great personal influence in Hyderabad during the nine years that he was Resident and formed a romantic attachment to a young Muhammadan lady of good extraction and related to the great family of Mir Alum. It is said that the young lady was about to be forced into a marriage which was distasteful to her and that rather than submit to it she took refuge in the Resident's house or rather Zenana, for in those days it was considered no reproach for a European official to conform in this respect to the customs of the country. This naturally led to an intimate friendship between the lady and the Resident. He brought her openly to the Residency, built specially for her the "Rangmahal," and there made the usual public acknowledgment of marriage according to Muhammadan ritual by allowing garlands etc. to be bound about his head.

There was of course a good deal of stir in European as well as Indian society regarding this alliance. It was also said on the other hand that the mother of this damsel, being a woman of rather questionable character, actually contrived the whole affair and sent her daughter to the Resident with the avowed purpose of gaining his friendship for her family.



How far this version of the incident can be accepted must be left to the reader's conjecture ; for, in a society so full of intrigue and backdoor influences as that of Hyderabad is and has been, nothing can be said with certainty and the student of history is bewildered by proofs and counter-proofs galore.



THE CHILDREN OF ACHILLES KIRKPATRICK AND KHAIRUNNISSA BEGUM

The Nizam called him "Farzand Mohabat Paivand" or "affectionate son." His Highness also conferred upon him the title of "Hashmuth Jung," and a portion of the Residency Bazaars, viz., Hashmuth Ganj, is named after him.

While holding the office of Resident, Col. Kirkpatrick went to Calcutta to confer with the Governor-General on certain political affairs. There he was suddenly taken ill and died on the 15th October 1805, aged only forty-one years. He was succeeded by Captain T. Sydenham.

In May 1810, Captain Sydenham who was Resident between the years 1806 and 1810 left Hyderabad, placing on record his opinion that the disorders of His Highness's Government were too deeply rooted, and too



CAPT T SYDENHAM 1806-10

widely extended to admit of any remedy short of placing the administration of the country under the control of the Resident. He was succeeded by Captain Charles Russell who remained in office till April 1811.

In 1811 Mr. (afterwards Sir) Henry Russell succeeded as Resident and under his guidance some important measures of administrative reform were introduced in His Highness's Dominions. British Residents up to the time of Sir Henry Russell had acted upon the principle of interfering as little as possible with the native Government. Advice was

freely given on every important matter, but in questions of detail there was no meddling at all. For the first eight years of his Residency, Sir Henry was ordered to abstain from all interference in the administrative matters of the State. His dispatches during this period are full of comments upon the inefficiency of the administration, the extortion and

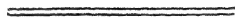


SIR HENRY RUSSELL, 1811-30

oppression practised by the powerful classes and the ruin and devastation which prevailed throughout the Dominions. Regarding the policy of non-interference in Native State administrations so rigidly practised at this period, Sir Henry writing to the Court of Directors in 1824, four years after his departure from Hyderabad, said: "It was a fundamental rule of our policy, repeatedly insisted upon in the orders both of your Honourable Court and of your Government in India to abstain from all interference

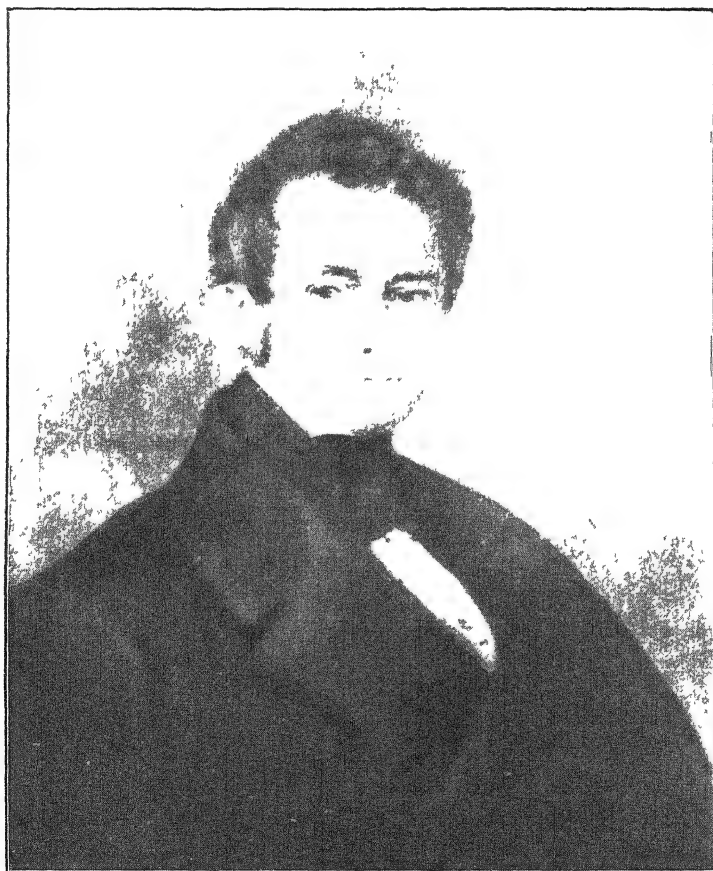
in the internal concerns of our native allies in the management of his country, the collection and distribution of his revenues, the control of his local affairs, and the command, payment, and employment of his whole army, with the exception of that part to which English officers were attached, no influence whatever was exercised by the Resident."

It was during the administration of Sir Henry Russell that the Nizam's Contingent, called Russell's Brigade in honour of the Resident, and subsequently known as the "Hyderabad Contingent" grew to considerable proportions.



## SIR CHARLES METCALFE AND SUCCESSORS, 1820—38

Sir Henry Russell retired from the Residency in December 1820, and Sir Charles ( afterwards Lord) Metcalfe, then an eminent public servant who as Private Secretary to the Governor-General, Lord Hastings, was of course fully acquainted with Hyderabad affairs, succeeded him as Resident at Hyderabad.



SIR CHARLES METCALFE, 1820 to 1825

During his earlier years he had formed one of that gallant band of mere lads who worked under the immediate superintendence of Lord Wellesley, writing to his dictation; and later when still in his teens he had resigned his appointment at the court of Scindia on account of a difference of opinion with Colonel Collins, an esteemed friend of his own father.

Soon after his arrival in Hyderabad he visited the Nizam, His Highness Secunder Jah Bahadur, and the visit is thus described by himself: "On the 17th January 1821, I had a private audience of the Nizam in which no third person was present. My object was to give him confidence as to the view of our Government and my personal disposition. The manner in which he received me and replied to my communications was gratifying, and he seemed to derive pleasure from the meeting. On the whole I was much satisfied with the result of my visit."

After a prolonged tour throughout the Dominions and especially in those parts which had chiefly suffered in former wars, Sir Charles having discovered the total disorganisation into which every department of the State and particularly the Revenue had fallen, applied in conjunction with Maharajah Chandu Lal, the prompt and efficient remedy of making a village settlement throughout the country, by placing British officers belonging to the Contingent in charge of different districts, and entrusted them with the general supervision of the revenue assessment and also of what was very much blended with it, viz., the administration of Justice. The system was that of a native agency under the supervision of competent European Superintendents. These Superintendents were prohibited from interfering with executive affairs and were directed to limit their activities to matters of Revenue and Justice.

The village settlement established by Sir Charles Metcalfe in place of the "Farming system" under which payment was enforced by the employment of mercenaries who sucked the life-blood of the people, gave peace and prosperity to the ryot, and gradually spread its influence over the whole country. The settlement aimed at the fixing of the amount of revenue which each village had to pay to Government and this was done only after full enquiry into the existing productivity of each village, the average amount of revenue which it had paid in the previous five years, and the means of the people to increase cultivation, etc. Wherever introduced and carried into effect the system furnished means of checking extortion. It gave knowledge of a demand beyond which the Government had no right to exact. It worked well for a term of years, and as long as it lasted all orders to the Europeans in the service of the Nizam were conveyed through the Resident. All communications from the European Superintendents to His Highness's Government, were sent through native agents specially selected and appointed by the Minister. The native Managers employed in the districts were nominated by the Minister without reference to the Resident.

Before these and other reforms were resolutely set on foot by Sir Charles Metcalfe, at a time when the Nizam's resources and credit were extremely low, the Minister had taken a heavy loan from the house of William Palmer & Co. This was a large Banking House started at Hyderabad in the year 1814 by one William Palmer who had retired from the Nizam's service in the year 1810. This firm which had soon become the possessor of a large amount of capital undertook to advance money to Maharajah Chandu Lal at the rate of two and a half lakhs of rupees per mensem for the payment of the Contingent forces. The sums so advanced were secured by assignments from the land revenue of the Dominions, the rate of interest charged by the firm being twenty-five per cent !

Three years after the Firm had been established, it was joined by Sir William Rumbold, a grandson of a former Governor of Madras, who had married a ward of Lord Hastings. His intimate relationship with the Governor-General proved of much advantage to the firm. When Sir Charles Metcalfe arrived in Hyderabad, the house of William Palmer & Co. was in the zenith of its prosperity. The partners were profuse in their hospitality. The receptions and entertainments given by Sir William Rumbold and his accomplished wife in their house known as "Rumbold Koti," a huge building with extensive gardens opposite the Bank of Bengal which still exists, are said to have outshone those of the Residency and to have occasioned no small annoyance to Sir Charles while politically, owing to their financial relations with the Minister and the Nizam, they probably enjoyed more influence than the Resident himself, whose business connections were chiefly confined to the Minister. These financial relations did not merely stop with the advancing of money, for the firm also acted as "General Agent" for the supply of European goods of all descriptions not only to the Nizam but also to the different noblemen who vied with one another in their pomp and ostentation.

Metcalfe thus came to see that the influence of Palmer & Co. was likely to form a dangerous element in Hyderabad politics. The very connection of one of the partners with the Governor-General led the people of Hyderabad to suppose that his private influence with Lord Hastings was supreme, while the indebtedness of the Government to the firm which could only be temporarily met by continued assignments of land revenue, threatened to make them the paramount power in Hyderabad. Again, it also became apparent that many of the officers connected with the Residency

were pecuniarily interested in the firm's transactions either by receiving an unduly high rate of interest on their deposits or else by receiving a share of profits in return for investment. Thus Metcalfe came to the conclusion that even at the sacrifice of his prospects, this overshadowing influence of the firm must be crushed.

History goes on to record that the Nizam entered into the scheme with the greatest readiness and being convinced of its expediency fully acquiesced in the arrangement of Sir Charles to relieve his Government from the weight of the pecuniary obligations which rested on it, the most pressing among them being the demand of Messrs. William Palmer & Company.

Accordingly Sir Charles made the East India Company take the place of the firm and by effecting the final redemption of the annual peshkush of seven lakhs of rupees which the Company was paying to the Nizam's Government on account of the Northern Circars for the ready sum of Rs. 1,66,66,666—a sum equivalent to twenty years' payment—he enabled the Nizam to discharge his heavy debts.

Sir Charles Metcalfe during his tenure of office as Resident between the years 1820 and 1825 introduced many other important reforms and by his firmness and judgment saved the State from being entirely ruined by debt.

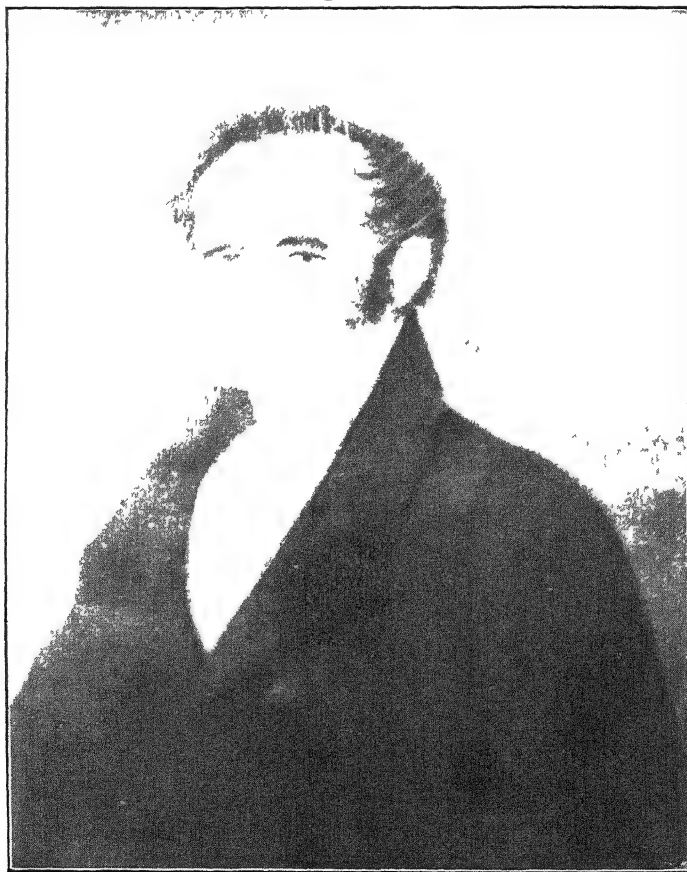
He was created a Peer in 1845 and died in September 1846. His epitaph was written by Lord Macaulay from which the following is an extract:— “A statesman tried in many high posts and different conjunctions and found equal to all. The three great dependencies of the British Crown were successively entrusted to his care. In India his fortitude, his wisdom, his probity and his moderation were held in honourable remembrance by men of many races, languages and religions.”

In September 1825, Sir Charles Metcalfe was succeeded by Mr. Martin of the Bengal Civil Service. The new Resident disapproved of many of the acts of his predecessor, and gave his early attention to the improvement of the Russell Brigade. A code of regulations for the guidance of the Nizam's Army was published under his authority.

In August 1830, Mr. Martin resigned his office and was succeeded by Colonel Stewart who remained in office for a period of eight years.



The reforms introduced by Sir Charles Metcalfe, which were largely beneficial to the State and which brought the country into a comparatively flourishing condition, continued for a period of eight years until the death of His Highness Secunder Jah. But on the accession of His Highness Nasir-ud-Daula in 1829, the new Government preferred a request to the Governor-General to discontinue the system introduced by Sir Charles. Lord William Bentinck who was always actuated by a policy of absolute non-interference in the administrative affairs of Native Governments readily



Mr. MARTIN, 1825 to 1830

complied with the request of His Highness Nasir-ud-Daula Bahadur, and the European Superintendents engaged in the districts were removed. The reversion to the old administration produced no good and the condition of matters became so bad that by the year 1835, after repeated warnings

the Court of Directors, in a despatch dated the 3rd September 1835, sent instructions to the Government of India for communication to the Nizam that they could not remain indifferent spectators to the disorder and mismanagement which had so long prevailed in his territories, and that, if sufficient arrangements were not made for the proper and efficient administration of the country, it would be the duty of the British Government to urge upon His Highness the necessity of adopting such other arrangements as might appear to be advisable for the purpose of securing good government. His Highness and his advisors attempted to administer the country by a commission of Native Officers to rectify provincial abuses. This also proved a disastrous failure.

In the year 1837, the Resident made a tour through the country, which extended through parts of the Nizam's territories seldom traversed by Europeans in those days. After the tour of inspection was over, Colonel Stewart submitted an elaborate report to the Directors of the East India Company on the general administration of the Dominions which almost entirely coincided with the views expressed by Sir John Kaye regarding the administrative anarchy that prevailed in those days all over the Dominions.

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## GENERAL FRASER: THE SEPOY MUTINY,

In September 1838, General Fraser, who had already attained the age of fifty-five years, was appointed Resident at Hyderabad in succession to Colonel Stewart. From the moment he assumed charge of the office, new life was infused into the Nizam's service. He wrote and



COLONEL STEWART 1830 to 1839

directed with singular force and facility, and his scientific attainments were great. Proficient and well read in several languages, he had conversational powers of a high order which made him an attractive companion. He brought to his appointment as Resident a clear intellect, wide experience of Oriental life and Indian politics and a firm determination to do his duty.

Appointed in 1807 as Assistant to the Officer who escorted the Mysore princes to Calcutta, he subsequently served in every Military appointment under the Governor of Madras and on the personal staff of Sir George Barlow. He accompanied the expeditions to the Isle of France, was made Joint Commissioner in 1815 for the settlement of French disputes



GENERAL FRASER 1838 to 1852

on the Coromandel Coast, and residing in that capacity for many years at Pondicherry acquired a thorough knowledge of the French language. He was then selected as Commissioner for settling Danish disputes. In 1835 he became Military Commandant and Commissioner of Coorg and afterwards Resident in Mysore. In 1836 he went to Travancore and to Hyderabad two years afterwards.

It is an accepted fact of history that the policy which was pursued during the next thirty years by Sir Salar Jung's Ministry was originally sketched out between the uncle of that Minister, Sirajul Mulk, and General Fraser. To preserve the Nizam's independence was the General's aim and doubtless his work made this apparent.

General Fraser, as is shown by the correspondence published by his son, was a man of independent judgment, and was keenly alive to the need for morality in political relations. General Fraser died sixteen years after his retirement at the ripe age of eighty-six.

He belonged to that class of Indian officials of whom Sir Mountstuart Elphinstone, Sir John Malcolm, Sir Henry Lawrence and Sir Mark Cubbon, belonged. In common with them all, he held that justice and the strictest fidelity to engagements are the only trustworthy foundations of British power in India. In December 1852 General Fraser left Hyderabad and there was an interregnum for a few weeks under his assistant, Major Davidson, until the arrival of General Low in March 1853.

In March 1853, General Low succeeded General Fraser as Resident. On the 21st May 1853, he concluded a new Treaty by which the strength of the Contingent Force was settled, and to provide for its payment, the Nizam ceded to the British Government the Province of Berar and the border districts down to Sholapur with the Doab between the rivers Krishna and Tungabhadra, yielding a gross annual revenue of fifty lakhs of rupees. By this treaty the Nizam while retaining the full use of the subsidiary Force and the Contingent, was released from the unlimited obligation of service in time of war, and the Contingent ceased to be part of the Nizam's Army and became an auxiliary force kept up by the British Government for the benefit of the Hyderabad State.

General Low, though the agent for making a treaty, obnoxious to the Nizam, was nevertheless popular throughout the Province, and his after conduct quite reconciled him to the Nizam and the earnestness and sincerity with which he sought to do service to the Nizam's Government were appreciated by the sovereign himself. General Low left Hyderabad in September 1853.

In December 1853, Mr. Bushby became Resident. As Resident, Mr. Bushby was decidedly popular. He discharged his duties without favour or prejudice. His course of action was even. There was no intermeddling with affairs out of the path of his duty, and no encroaching upon the authority or province of the Nizam's Government. Though the



Mr G- A BUSHBY 1853 to 1856

British Resident has, by law and treaty, the power to advise, to admonish and to protect, yet Mr. Bushby considered it inexpedient that he should exercise the power of direct interference in the internal administration of the State. Both General Low and Mr. Bushby did the work of their Government quietly and in a manner conciliatory to the Nizam's Government.

## THE MUTINY AND ATTACK ON THE RESIDENCY

In December 1856 Mr. Bushby died at Bolarum after a short illness, and Colonel Davidson, an officer intimately acquainted with Muhammadan thought and feeling, and who had at a previous period held the office temporarily, succeeded him in the following April. Within a month of his appointment to the Residency, the famous Sepoy Mutiny broke out.



COLONEL DAVIDSON 1857 to 1862

At this critical juncture the Nizam himself died (May 16, 1857). Great fears were, therefore, entertained by the Company's Government regarding Hyderabad, with its new Ruler and its young Minister, the great Salar Jung, who had only been in office for four or five years.

The Resident, on returning from the installation ceremony of His Highness Afzal-ud-Daula, found a telegram from the Governor-General which had arrived during his absence, announcing the fall of Delhi. He sent for Salar Jung and communicated the news to him. The Minister replied that the news had been known in the city three days previously. How delicate was the situation and how imminent the peril might be judged from the following telegram from the Governor of Bombay to the Resident at the time "If the Nizam goes, all is lost." There was certainly a touch of panic in the above phrase, but a keen sense of relief was felt when it was found that the Nizam did not and would not go. All the military men at the time expressed the decided opinion that if Hyderabad rises a very great impulse would be given to the rebellion. But the Nizam remained a "Faithful Ally" and kept clear of all temptation and evil counsel.

A little before five o'clock on the morning of July 17, a body of five hundred Rohillas with four thousand disaffected people led by two leaders, Jamedar Torabaz Khan and Moulvi Allahauddin, attacked the British Residency, which was then surrounded by a brick wall but totally devoid of fortifications. The Resident, Colonel Davidson, was advised by some of his friends to leave the Residency and go to Secunderbad, to which the Colonel, who was distinguished for his courage, composure and resolution, replied. "I have taken a fancy to lay my bones in Hyderabad. If open force be used I will fight to the very last." It is strange that the words he let fall, under stress of intense excitement and peril, did come to pass, though under totally different circumstances; for, he died four years afterwards and his bones were actually buried in the Bolarum Residency compound.

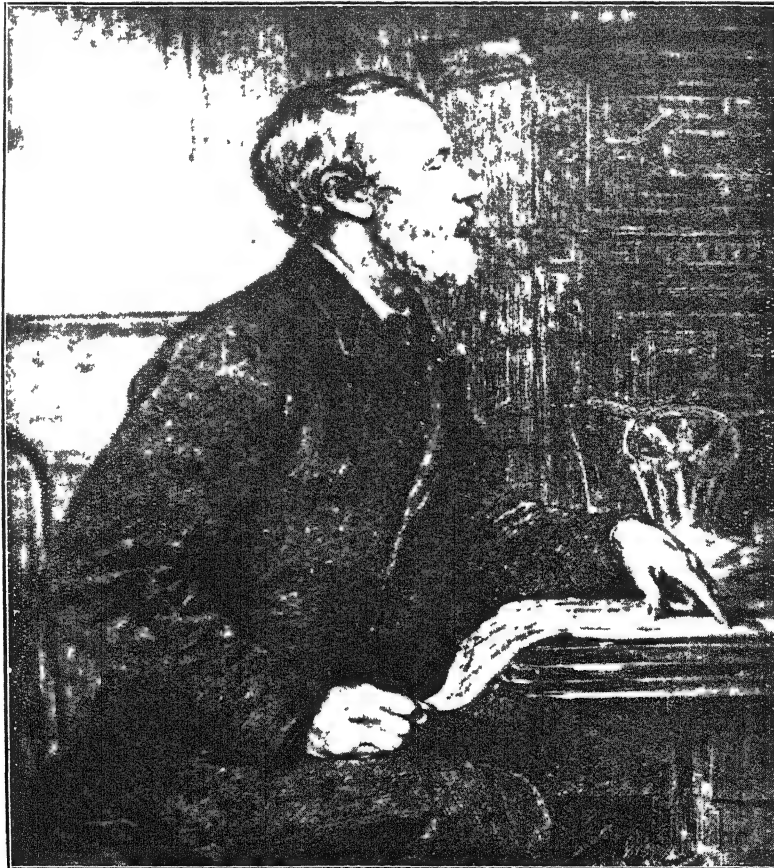
When the revolt was at its height, Colonel Davidson with proper foresight and judgment obtained a reinforcement of two companies of Europeans, three artillery guns and some cavalry from Secunderabad. These troops together with some Arabs sent by the Minister under the command of Major Briggs gradually repulsed the insurgents. One of the ringleaders, Jamedar Torabaz Khan, was shot dead while trying to escape, and the other, Moulvi Allahauddin, was captured by a party sent by the Minister at a village called Mullagapalli, eighteen miles from Hyderabad, and was immediately accommodated with a free passage to the Andaman Islands. The rest of the deserters were then taken by the Minister and sent to the Resident. The Residency was then made as defensible as time and means permitted; and at the close of 1857 the force at Secunderabad



was increased by a regiment of Dragoons, one of European infantry and another of European artillery.

On the 15th March 1859 as Colonel Davidson was leaving the Nizam's darbar arm in arm with Nawab Salar Jung, a Rohilla, named Jehangir Khan, discharged a carbine loaded with slugs at one of them. The assassin was almost immediately cut down by the Nizam's guards. As he was killed on the spot his secret perished with him.

After the Mutiny was over, the Government of India presented His Highness the Nizam, as a token of their esteem towards His Highness for the cordial help given them during the time of the Mutiny, with British manufacturers to the extent of one lakh of rupees and delivered the same in full Darbar on the 1st January 1861.



SIR GEORGE YULE, January to April 1863

## AFTER THE MUTINY

In August 1862, Colonel Davidson, one of the Political Officers who filled the Hyderabad Residency with credit for several years, died after a short illness and Sir George Yule was appointed to succeed him in January 1863.

In the following year, His Highness' Government made over to the Resident in a regular and formal manner certain judicial powers to be exercised over European British subjects dwelling within his own jurisdiction and thus removed the difficulties which arose in the way of exercising them by Courts subordinate to him.



SIR RICHARD TEMPLE 1867 to 1868

Sir George Yule retired from the Residency in 1867 and was succeeded by Sir Richard Temple who in turn was succeeded by Mr A. M. Saunders in 1868. He continued in office till 1875.

In 1872 when Mr. Saunders went on three months' leave Colonel (afterwards Sir) Peter Lumsden, the Adjutant General of the Indian Army, was temporarily drafted into the diplomatic service and sent down from Simla as Resident at Hyderabad.



Mr. H A. ROBERTS March to May 1868

In the month of July 1875, the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales (afterwards King and Emperor Edward VII) was officially announced. To give the Prince a fitting reception, His Excellency the Viceroy issued invitations to all the Ruling Princes and Chiefs to meet His Royal Highness in Bombay. Under the Viceroy's instructions Mr. Saunders, the Resident at Hyderabad, after a short personal conversation, officially enquired of Sir Salar Jung, for communication to the Government of India, whether it would be more convenient to the young Nizam to visit His

Royal Highness at Bombay early in November or at Calcutta at the end of December to take the foremost position among the Ruling Princes of India in welcoming His Royal Highness to Indian shores.



Mr. C. B. SAUNDERS 1868 to 1872

Having taken a few days' time to think over the matter, the regent, while acknowledging the honour of the invitation, came to the conclusion, basing his opinion on the advice of the medical men who had been in professional attendance on His Highness, that the proposed journey of the young Nizam, a weak and excitable child of eight years of age, should not be undertaken, and suggested that instead of a personal visit from him a deputation of Hyderabad Sirdars headed by the Regents, Sir Salar Jung and Ameer-i-Kabir, should be accepted on behalf of the young Nizam to do homage to the royal visitor on his arrival in Bombay.

This reply necessitated a lengthy correspondence between the Resident and the Minister during which many letters passed to and fro in the course of which the Resident desired Sir Salar Jung to reconsider the matter. Sir Salar Jung then submitted a friendly explanation of the delicate situation which brought the diplomatic warfare to a happy and satisfactory conclusion. The Resident then acknowledged the delicacy of the situation in which the Minister was placed and wrote a few hurried lines to Lord Northbrook and intimated that he acknowledged the difficult position in which Sir Salar Jung was placed with reference to "court influence", and also the Minister's anxiety at all times to meet the wishes of the Supreme Government. The Government of India having been satisfied with the reasons assigned by the great Minister, consented to the Nizam's absence, and agreed to a deputation of the Ameers to supply His Highness' place at Bombay.

The royal visit produced many beneficent results which were not foreseen by even the most sagacious observers in India and England. It has left an indelible landmark in the history of the relations between England and India. It stirred up the loyalty and devotion of the people of India to the British Throne to a degree which was scarcely credited in Europe and paved the way for the great Imperial Proclamation at Delhi.

In December 1875, Mr A. M. Saunders retired from the Hyderabad Residency and Sir Richard Meade, who from a Native Infantry Cadet rose to political power and filled several important and lucrative positions during a service of forty three years of which, it is said, he had only spent six months in England, was appointed Resident at Hyderabad and held that appointment for five years.

Sir Richard Meade first landed in Madras in 1837 and left Bombay in 1881. He commenced life as a Cadet in the Bengal Army, and during the earlier years of his stay in India, saw little active service though several important campaigns were in progress during that period. He took part, however, in the Second Burmese War in 1853-54 and at the outbreak of the Indian Mutiny in 1857, he was Brigade-Major to the Gwalior Contingent. He took part in the defence of the Fort at Agra and also in the action under its walls. He subsequently raised a regiment of Cavalry known as "Meade's Horse" which now forms a portion of the present "Central India Horse". With his regiment he took part in Sir Hugh Rose's campaign in Central India and was present at the assault and capture of

Gwalior where his local knowledge was of the greatest value. Captain Meade had also the good fortune to capture the notorious Tantia Topee, the instigator and abettor of Nana Saheb in the atrocities at Cawnpore. This outlaw, after being pursued backwards and forwards all over Central India and Central Provinces, fell at last into Captain Meade's hands by whom he was tried and executed. Subsequently Major Meade was em-



SIR RICHARD MEADE 1875 to 1881

ployed in trying and punishing the mutineers who had murdered English women and children at Gwalior and it was chiefly through his exertions that not one of those actually engaged in these murders eventually escaped the fate they deserved. To this point Sir Richard Meade's career had been purely military. The post of Resident at Gwalior, however, becoming vacant soon after the final suppression of the Mutiny, Lord Canning appointed him to fill it and shortly afterwards Meade